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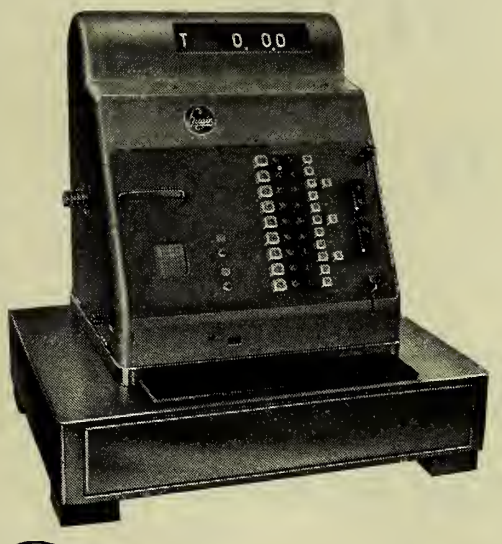

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 183 June 26, 1965 No. 4454

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183 JUNE 26, 1965 No. 4454

July 25

N.P.U. RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBERS

THE National Pharmaceutical Union Executive have considered the motion on the practice of pharmacy submitted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to the annual meeting of the Society. They consider "that the advantages to the vast majority of N.P.U. members would be far greater than the disadvantages and that subject to provision being made for the transfer of existing business where, for example, the move of premises was necessary because of redevelopments, road widening, etc., the general principles of the Council's motion should be supported." That opinion appears in the current *N.P.U. Supplement*. It is also suggested that members of the Union sharing the Executive's views should make an effort to attend the special general meeting to be held at the Albert Hall on July 25.

Drug Addiction

DOCTORS' DISCUSSION REPORTED

DRUG addiction was the subject of a joint meeting of the sections of medicine and psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine recently, a report of which appears in the June issue of *Proceedings*. Dr. C. W. M. Wilson (department of pharmacology, Trinity College, Dublin) discussed pharmacological aspects of addiction. He defined drug dependence as a state arising from repeated administration of a drug periodically or continuously. Many classes of drugs could produce dependence, ranging from morphine through the stimulant and hypnotic range of drugs to phenacetin and aspirin. All could produce pathological effects: those producing the abstinence syndrome caused severe effects on withdrawal, while those drugs producing milder forms of dependence produced gross pathological changes in the tissues after continued consumption. It was suggested that part of the increase in drug dependence might be related to the increasing dependence on tablet taking in the social structure. Dr. P. H. Connell (Bethlem Royal Hospital and Maudsley Hospital, London) dealt with drug taking by adolescents. His recent interest has been in the dangers and misuses of amphetamine drugs by the younger age group. The seriousness of the present situation was indicated by the recent work showing that 18 per cent. of those admitted to remand homes for boys or girls gave a positive reaction to amphetamine in the urine. Dr. Connell regarded drug taking as being culturally determined behaviour and he advocated the setting up, in the main population areas, of special clinics for assessment and follow-up of drug takers. He also called for extensive education of general practitioners and consultants in the dangers of those drugs. Dr. J. A. Clark (Crichton Royal Hospital, Dumfries) reviewed the legal position and current methods of control of opiate addiction and asked whether a form of notification of drug addiction was now needed. Prevention was vital and must begin with teaching the medical student, since ultimate responsibility for prevention lay in the hands of the doctor.

Plastics Production

MAKER'S PLANS FOR NEXT TEN YEARS

PLANS for a trebling of plastics production capacity during the next ten years were announced by the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries' plastics division (Mr. E. G. Williams) in London on June 16. That, he said, would bring the company's annual United Kingdom production up to 1,000,000 tons by 1975. Nearly half would be in the polyolefines group—low-density polythene, polypropylene, and high-density polythene. At least a further 350,000 tons would be provided by P.V.C. products, but there would also be new polymers and a growing proportion of plastic films. Among new applications and materials for packaging Mr. Williams mentioned new types of plastic woven sack to replace many of those at present based on jute. Developments in plastic bottles would increase their acceptance, in particular, the new clear P.V.C. bottles and novel combinations of plastic and board for liquid containers. Another material with potential in packaging was the company's new plastic based on 4-methylpentene-1 (TPX polymer) which could be "as clear as Perspex, as tough as high-impact polystyrene and resist temperatures up to 200° C." Packages made from TPX polymers could, therefore, be autoclave steam-sterilised and were of considerable interest for packaging medical supplies. In conclusion, Mr. Williams indicated the need for tariff protection of the United Kingdom industry to prevent dumping of over-production by other countries.

Rabies Vaccine

EXPERTS FORECAST IMPROVEMENTS

NEW and better vaccines against rabies were among the topics discussed by an expert committee of the World Health Organisation meeting in Geneva recently. Existing treatment of the disease involves between fourteen and twenty-one injections of brain suspensions, usually prepared from infected sheep. Due to sensitivity to nerve tissue, side effects are frequent and result in paralysis and death in rare cases. Tissue culture vaccines, now being used in animals, promise the elimination of most side effects and a reduction in the number of vaccinations. At present the best post-exposure treatment for humans is considered to be a combination of vaccine and serum. The expert

RENAISSANCE DRUG JARS: A set of six faenza pharmacy jars of *circa* 1515-1520 that came up for sale at Christie's on June 22. Third jar from the right, inscribed Aq Boragine and painted with the suicide of Lucretia, went to a Canadian buyer for £420; the remainder were withdrawn.

committee found that that treatment is improved if one or two booster doses of vaccine are given at ten and twenty or more days after the last inoculation of the prescribed course. The booster doses overcome interference with the vaccine by the serum and ensure long-term immunity, specially important because the incubation period of rabies may be two months. A new edition of the W.H.O. monograph "Laboratory techniques in rabies" is to appear before the end of the year.

Agricultural Chemicals

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE USE

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have reviewed a number of existing recommendations for safe use of compounds in Great Britain. Opportunity has been taken to redraft earlier labelling recommendations to conform with standard labelling phrases currently used. Changes have been suggested in respect of the food storage recommendation dealing with nonanol and in respect of the agricultural and horticultural recommendations for the following:— Aminotriazole, atrazine, barban, binapacryl, carbaryl (formerly Sevin), chlorobenzilate, dalapon, dazomet, demeton, demeton-methyl, dicamba (formerly 3,6 - dichloro - 2 - methoxybenzoic acid), dichlorophen, 1,2-dichloropropane; 1, 3-dichloropropene mixture, dichlorprop (formerly Cornox RK), dicloran (formerly Allisan dust), dimefox, dimethoate, ethion, fenchlorphos, griseofulvin, maleic hydrazide, MCPA, mecarbam, menazon, metham - sodium (formerly sodium methyldithiocarbamate), metiram (formerly zineb-polyethylene thiuramdisulphide complex), nonanol, organomercury dry seed dressing, oxydemeton-methyl, phenkapton, phenylmercury acetate liquid seed dressing, polybutenes, schradan, simazine, sulfotep smoke, TEPP, tetradifon (formerly Tedion), tetrasul (formerly Animert) and trichlorphon.

Dispensing Doctors

MOTION BEFORE B.M.A. REPRESENTATIVES

ENDORSEMENT of the policy on dispensing by doctors in rural areas, as contained in the British Medical Association's "doctors' charter" (see *C. & D.*, March 13, p. 252), is sought by a motion to be discussed at the B.M.A. annual representatives' meeting in Swansea, July 8-12. The motion considers that in the event of a retail pharmacist starting a business in a rural area previously served by a dispensing doctor, then that doctor should be allowed to continue to dispense for his patients if he so wishes. Another motion calls upon the B.M.A. council to ensure that salaries paid to those employed in professions supplementary to medicine should be at least as attractive as those obtaining in similar grades outside the hospital service, "with particular reference to hospital pharmacists."

ALBERT HALL MEETING

Branch arrangements for transport

THE following branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union have notified us of their intention to arrange transport to London for the special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society being held on July 25. Further details are available from the secretaries of the branches concerned:—

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE (those wishing to travel should notify secretary so soon as possible).

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND (in conjunction with BLACKPOOL and PRESTON Branches. Coach leaves Preston at 6.30 a.m., fare will not exceed 30s.).

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (coach will be arranged if sufficient demand).

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD and STOCKPORT (members of adjoining branches are invited to participate; rail transport, return fare (52s.) should be sent to Mr. J. M. Rawcliffe, 75 Heaton Moor Road, Stockport, Ches, not later than June 29).

NOTTINGHAM (coach leaves Nottingham about 11 a.m., return fare 15s.).

ROMFORD (coaches leave Romford Market Place at 1.30 p.m., no charge).

CHESTERFIELD (a coach will run from Chesterfield Market Place if there is sufficient support, cost (including refreshments) not more than 40s.).

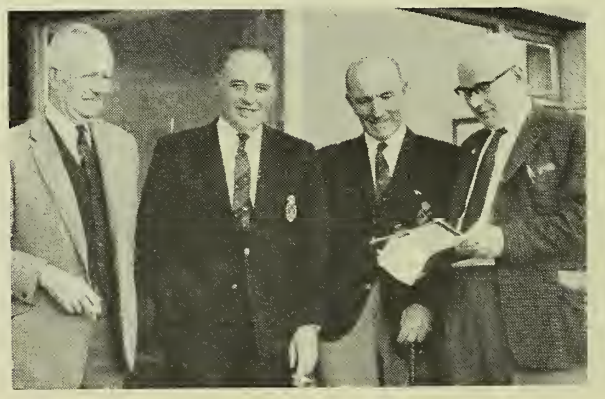
NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND (train leaves Newcastle 8.30 a.m., calling at Durham, Darlington, York and Doncaster, estimated fare from Newcastle, 75s. Restaurant car or meal box available on both journeys).

LEEDS (train leaves Bradford at 9.15 a.m., calling at Leeds and Wakefield to connect with train from Newcastle at Doncaster, return fare 60s. Applications, with remittance, should be sent to Mr. W. Howarth, 1 Wortley Road, Leeds, 12. Members from other branches in N.P.U. area 2 and from area 3 are invited to join).

PETERBOROUGH (coach leaves Peterborough at 10 a.m. (suggested) picking up at Huntingdon).

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE (coaches being arranged if sufficient demand).

WORTHING AND WEST SUSSEX (coaches being arranged if sufficient demand, inquiries should be posted not later than June 28).



Major McMullan (vice-president), Mr. B. Flatley (captain) and Mr. Boyce (secretary) with Mr. Rainey, captain of the Royal Portrush golf club. (See Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association, p. 647.)

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Contracts for Drugs

QUESTIONS TO MINISTER

TENDERS for the supply of pharmaceutical products for the health services are subjected to close scrutiny, the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Malley) told Dr. J. F. O'Connell in the *Dail* on June 10. Dr. O'Connell had asked if the Minister was aware that ethical pharmaceutical products supplied under Government contract were not subjected to any quality control in many cases, and that control was rendered difficult because different drugs bore the same batch number. Mr. O'Malley said that tests of particular products were carried out whenever necessary but it was impracticable and unnecessary to carry out routine tests of the whole range of pharmaceuticals supplied under the combined purchasing system of the Department of Local Government. However, he was having the entire matter of control examined. New contracts for the supply of drugs from July 1 would shortly be entered into by the Department of Local Government. The Minister also told Dr. O'Connell that he was not aware that in many cases drugs of lower potency than prescribed were being supplied at health authority dispensaries. In a recent case in which a drug had failed a test the preparation had been withdrawn.

Widow Fined

MANAGER NOT REPLACED

MRS. Eleanor Young, a pharmacist's widow, of Mountbellew, co. Galway, was ordered to pay fines totalling £17 7s. and expenses by Justice McGrath at the local Court on June 3. Mr. J. Gaynor, solicitor, for the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, pointed out that Mrs. Young had been warned by the Society's inspector in November 1963 that properly qualified staff would have to be employed at all times but when the manager left the following year he had not been replaced for some time.

Examination Results

SUCCESSFUL ASSISTANTS

THE following have passed the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in May: Muriel M. T. Arnold; B. V. N. Berney; D. A. Boles; J. A. Boles; Loretta A. Carolan; Hanora T. Donoghue; J. McCormick; Hannah M. Minehane; Brigid P. Purcell; Kathleen T. Walker; J. Williams.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE index of retail prices in May was 112·4, compared with 112·0 in April (January 1962 = 100).

A DINNER to mark the retirement of Sir Archibald Gray as vice-chairman and a member of the council of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, was held at the school recently.

THE Rank Organisation has made a short film "Sugaring the Pill" in its "Look at Life" series on the preparation of tablets and capsules. Six pharmaceutical manufacturers provided locations for a number of the scenes in the film.

FOUR programmes dealing with modern medicine, first broadcast during the past twelve months, are to be repeated weekly in the B.B.C. Home Service. They are: "Spare Parts Surgery" (July 9); "Sight and Sound" (July 16); "Modern Drugs" (July 23), and "Cancer" (July 30).

182 proprietary preparations were classified by the Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Medicines in 1963, states the Scottish Health Services Council Report for 1963 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.). Altogether about 8,000 preparations have been classified since 1950.

GUIDANCE to packers on what is economically possible with automatic bottle-making machinery and modern materials and techniques is given in "Dimensional and Capacity Tolerances for Glass Containers," a booklet available free from the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, 19 Portland Place, London, W.1. It will be of help to those now having to consider the requirements of the new weights and measures legislation, particularly in relation to declarations of minimum contents on prepacked products.

SPORT

Golf

PHARMACISTS from Doncaster played a team of Hull pharmacists at Selby golf club on May 27, the match resulting in a tie. The competitors were entertained to a meal in the club house by the directors of Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull. Mr. B. Spalding (managing director of the company) welcomed the players and presented each competitor with an inscribed pewter tankard to commemorate the occasion. Mr. J. A. Moglia (chief pharmacist, Doncaster Royal Infirmary) expressed the thanks of the guests for an enjoyable function.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. An open meeting was held at Clyne golf club on May 27. Afterwards a social evening was held, the two events realising £46 towards the Society's Benevolent Fund. *Results: Evans Medical, Ltd., silver challenge cup and replica* (best net score by a pharmacist), D. J. Thomas (15), 70. *Johnson & Johnson, Ltd., tankard* (runner-up), W. Nicholas (5), 71. *Best gross score by a pharmacist*, W. Nicholas.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' GOLFING ASSOCIATION. The McMullan cup competition was played at Royal Portrush golf club on June 2. Major McMullan presented the prizes and was thanked on behalf of the Association by Mr. J. Watson. *Results: McMullan cup*, 1, W. Moffett, 36 pts.; 2, F. Sharkey, 35 pts. *McCutcheon trophy*, 1, P. Donnelly, 34 pts.; 2, P. Grist, 33 pts. *Section A* (One to nine handicap), B. Flatley, 34 pts. *Section B* (Ten to sixteen handicap), K. Ramsay, 34 pts. *Section C* (Seventeen to twenty-four handicap), W. Boyd, 31 pts.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Scottish drug testing

The principle that there should be some kind of drug testing under the National Health Service has been implicit in the Acts as applied to England and Wales, on the one hand, and Scotland on the other since the whole scheme was planned. It has been accepted by the Government, which has a responsibility to ensure that the large expenditure of public money is adequately vouched for, no matter how distasteful in many ways the methods used have appeared to chemist contractors. The scheme adopted in England and Wales has, by and large, perpetuated the methods in use under National Health Insurance prior to 1948. The pharmacist, as a taxpayer, has seen the justice of the procedure. As a professional man, he has felt that the whole thing as executed constituted an affront to his dignity and a distrust of his professional integrity. It seems that for some seventeen years no such drug testing scheme has been thought necessary in Scotland, nor has there been any suggestion that there have been complaints warranting the introduction of such steps now. It seems possible that some assiduous citizen, either in or out of Parliament, has been struck with the fact that there has been a difference in practice between the procedures of England and Wales, and Scotland, and that what was sauce for the goose must be suitable also for the gander. There are people with a logical and tidy mind to whom symmetry provides deep satisfaction. That a balance could have been struck in equating north and south by the simple expedient of abolishing testing altogether was perhaps too much to hope for, because, as I have said, very considerable sums of money are involved in the supply of medicines, and the Treasury, at the hands of the Ministry of Health, is custodian of the public purse in this as in other matters. Since the regulations in Scotland have always provided for drug testing, there was only one thing to do when the matter was raised, and that was to try to find some scheme which would give the Secretary of State for Scotland the assurances he required and, at the same time, recognise that professional dignity and integrity were involved.

Good relations

Details of the scheme suggest that the various parties involved have approached the problem with great care and thoroughness and in a spirit which suggests that there is a fine understanding and good relationship between the Department concerned and the various pharmaceutical interests. That it has been found possible to involve the Pharmaceutical Society as a professional intermediary between the Executive Councils and the Government department seems to me to be a good thing. That negotiations leading to the final scheme should have resulted in consultations with the contractors' representatives—in this case the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland)—and the Scottish Department of the Society, suggests that there is a co-operation between those two bodies which has not been noticeably in evidence in the south. I have little doubt that the final scheme bears the influence of all the bodies concerned, and all seem to have appreciated the need for producing a positive and acceptable procedure which should give the necessary assurances without the friction so frequently encountered in the scheme in England and Wales. The future will be of interest to more than Scottish pharmacy.

Abuse of purgatives

In addressing the annual clinical meeting of the British Medical Association, Professor E. F. Scowen referred to what seemed to be the primitive concept of purgation and purification, and said that across-the-counter sales were responsible for much of abuse (p. 638). There was, he said, an onus on doctors to educate the public. That is, of course, true. But medical opportunity in that direction is limited when compared to the advertising to the public of many products. The subject seems to be one of perennial preoccupation, and I sympathised with the plaintive cry of a nursing sister who once asked in despair: "Why don't some of you talk about hats for a change!"

Statutory Committee

FOUR DECISIONS DEFERRED FOR TWELVE MONTHS

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society met in London on June 9 and considered six cases. In four of them decisions were deferred for twelve months and in two no further action was considered necessary.

In one case it was brought to the notice of the Committee that a body corporate had supplied Soneryl tablets and penicillin without the authority of a registered practitioner. At a magistrates' court the company had been fined £5 on each of the offences and required to pay £10 10s. costs. It was explained that the sales had taken place through a postal department of the pharmacy and had been made to a person resident in the United Kingdom instead of resident in Poland. MR. A. CASTLE (solicitor), putting the facts before the Committee, pointed out that "there was not a racket involving the illicit supply of drugs . . . . They were examples of carelessness in the mail order department." After hearing further explanations, the Committee decided to take no action.

During another inquiry the Committee learned that a pharmacist had been charged with fourteen offences involving sales "not being effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist." Before a magistrates' court the pharmacist had pleaded guilty and had been fined £10 in each case, making a total of £140.

It was stated that one of the Society's inspectors visited the pharmacist's shop, found an unqualified assistant in charge. Later the pharmacist pointed out to the inspector that what occurred had been quite accidental. He had been to Morocco on holiday and stayed with friends. Their car had broken down in a remote place, delaying their return.

Committee's Decision

Giving the decision of the Committee, SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD, Q.C. (chairman), said the Committee were surprised the pharmacist did not take more determined steps to let his staff know of the delay and to ensure that adequate provision was made for his absence. The chairman continued: "You know, I hope, that to be away from a pharmacy or to allow drugs to be dispensed or sold when there is no qualified pharmacist present is a very serious matter and in many circumstances has resulted in a pharmacist being removed from the Register. The Committee do not want to do that in your case. Frankly, we feel in many ways that you may have been the victim of misfortune. At the same time, the Committee has a feeling that you could have taken more determined steps than you did to ensure that some pharmacist was present in your shop to attend to these matters for the two or three days you were late. However, what we propose to do is not to deal with the matter but to postpone it for a period of twelve months. . . . You will come here in twelve months and we shall expect a report from two people as to your conduct, one of whom must be a pharmacist. Although I cannot promise, if these reports are satisfactory . . . nothing more will be heard of the case. . . ."

The Committee then proceeded to an inquiry from which it appeared that a pharmacist had been found guilty of stealing sums of money from his employers and making false entries in weekly cash statements, for which he had been fined £90.

At the beginning of the case the pharmacist pointed out that he had pleaded not guilty. MR. CASTLE said the report he had received was that the pharmacist pleaded guilty at the Quarter Sessions.

THE CHAIRMAN: "That is the report we have in the notice, but he says he pleaded not guilty. If he were tried by jury, he must have pleaded not guilty."

Later the chairman said to the pharmacist: "What you say, I understand, is that you did not steal the money but that you took it?"

The PHARMACIST: "That is right."

THE CHAIRMAN: "With every intention of returning it?"—"Yes."

THE CHAIRMAN: "In fact you returned it but you were unfortunately too late?"—"Yes."

"Serious Offence"

Giving the decision of the Committee, SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD said:—

"The Committee have considered your case carefully and I must say rather anxiously, because stealing from an employer, defrauding an employer, or even borrowing money from him without his consent, which is how you look upon this matter, is a very serious offence, and one which from time to time has moved the Committee to cause a name to be removed from the Register. But the Committee have come to the conclusion in this case that you are young, and that you are beginning a career which they have every hope will be successful but which certainly will not be successful if you do this sort of thing any more. They can only hope that it has been such a lesson to you that you will not forget it in a hurry and that you will not be tempted to borrow money in this way, or indeed at all, in the future.

We propose to adjourn this inquiry for twelve months. If at the end of twelve months the reports about your conduct have been satisfactory and if you have done no more of these foolish things, then without making any promises I think that I can say that there is a real chance that you are not likely to hear any more about the matter. On the other hand, if the reports about your conduct are not good there will be no other alternative, and your name will be removed from the Register and you will not be allowed to practise as a pharmacist. . . . The immediate order of the Committee is that the case shall be adjourned for twelve months. In twelve months' time we shall require two references, one from your employer, stating what your conduct has been during the period of your employment. We advise—and it is advice which we hope you will consider seriously because it is the advice of pharmacists of experience—that you would be wise to give up this practice of acting as a locum in the summer. On the other hand, we realise that you may have already made some engagements for this summer which you may find it necessary to honour. In those circumstances we shall realise that that is a necessity and not choice on your part."

Sale Not Supervised

The next inquiry concerned a pharmacist who was the superintendent of a company and a member of its board. At a magistrates' court the company had pleaded guilty to selling compound tablets of codeine, the sale not being effected by or under the supervision of a pharmacist. On conviction the company had been fined £5 with £21 14s. costs. The pharmacist was considered to have been guilty of aiding and abetting the offence and had been fined £5.

Placing information before the Committee MR. CASTLE said that as a result of certain information that the Society's inspector had received from local police, the inspector visited the pharmacy with one of the Society's agents who purchased the codeine tablets referred to in the notice of inquiry. After the purchase the inspector went into the pharmacy and sought the pharmacist. He was told by the pharmacist's wife that the pharmacist had gone to a local wholesaler and would be back in half an hour. The inspector then left the premises. It was getting near lunchtime and she said she would close the pharmacy.

After lunch the inspector saw the pharmacist and referred to the sale of the codeine tablets. The pharmacist said he was on the premises. He referred to the fact that he had been travelling overnight. Having opened his pharmacy, he said he had gone to the sitting room to have some coffee, had fallen asleep in the chair and had not awakened until 1 p.m.

When asked by the Statutory Committee chairman if he agreed with the report of the conversations the pharmacist said: "There is one small point which is not in accordance with the facts. I had a cup of coffee at 10 a.m. in the pharmacy and went into the pharmacy again. In fact, when my staff said that I had gone to the wholesalers, they believed that it was true. On the way out of my living accommodation to my car I looked at the time and found that it was fifteen minutes to one and that in any case I should not have got there by 1 o'clock. I sat down in the chair and dozed off. That is when the offence happened—about ten minutes to one."

After additional evidence the Committee considered the case. Reporting their decision SIR BENJAMIN said: "The Committee have considered this inquiry and have considered the facts both as they concern you and as they concern the company of which you are a direc-

tor and of which I have no doubt you are the moving spirit. We find it a little difficult to understand that this sale should have taken place and a little difficult to understand why you were not in your shop on this morning. It does not seem to the Committee to be a very good reason simply that you fell asleep in the chair, although that may have been the fact. People should not fall asleep in chairs when carrying on a pharmacy and when their duty is to be in the shop supervising the work going on — or if not in the shop, at least supervising the work going on. You cannot supervise the work of the pharmacy if you are asleep in an armchair.

The sale of drugs without having a pharmacist supervising the sale can be a very serious matter and something of which this Committee can take a very serious view, as they have done from time to time.

What we intend to do in this case is not to come to a decision but to postpone the matter for twelve months. If at the end of twelve months we do not receive favourable reports on your conduct and the way in which this pharmacy is carried on, the facts will be brought before us for such course as the Committee feel that they can take both with regard to yourself and with regard to the company.

Two other inquiries were in respect of decisions that had been adjourned twelve months previously. In one case the pharmacist, in accordance with earlier directions by the Committee, had submitted two references that the Committee found satisfactory. The chairman told the pharmacist "you will not hear anything more about this." The other case concerned a pharmacist who had been found under the influence of drugs or a drug on premises where he was acting as manager of a pharmacy. The pharmacist reported that he was no longer employed in retail pharmacy but was working with a company of manufacturing chemists. He was also maintaining his association with alcoholics anonymous. The Committee decided to defer their decision for a further twelve months and again made it a condition that the pharmacist would not accept employment in any retail branch of pharmacy.

STANDARDS FOR CONTAINERS

New materials included in revised specification

THE revised British Standard specification for containers for pharmaceutical dispensing (B.S.1679:1965) has now been published by the British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1 (price 12s. 6d.). The original standard, published in 1950, was limited to paper boxes, but at the request of the Ministry of Health it has now been extended to include other types of container (including eye dropper bottles) manufactured from glass, metals and plastics and used for retail dispensing. Tables of preferred sizes are included for each type of container. The sizes have been selected to cover the range of quantities and products currently dispensed under the National Health Service. To facilitate ordering, each container has been given a reference letter and number, the number relating to the nominal capacity of the container in mils.

Part 1 specifies styles and sizes of paperboard containers and states requirements for materials, construction and capacity. The following containers are defined:—Carton, cylindrical box, rigid box, ointment container, powder container and tablet container. Tablet containers are of two classes (i) those that protect their contents against crushing and (ii) those that in addition limit the passage of water vapour. Ointment containers may be grease-resistant or general-purpose, while powder containers may be cylindrical boxes for bulk powders and granules, or rigid boxes for wrapped powders.

Part 2 of the standard specifies the styles and sizes of glass containers for dispensing tablets, ointments, powders and similar preparations. Requirements for strength, light-resistance and effectiveness of the closure are given. Defined are oval and rectangular tablet bottles, round bottles and round jars, and tubular vials. Containers required to be light-resistant are to be made of material that does not transmit more than 10 per cent. of the incident radiation at any wavelength between 300 and 400 mμ. Closures may be of metal or plastics but the liner and the closure must have no toxic action or deleterious effect on the contents.

In part 3 metal containers are specified. Styles and sizes of cylindrical, seamless, rigid, reclosable aluminium containers for the dispensing of tablets, powders and similar pharmaceutical preparations are given. Closures for metal containers may be of aluminium and fitted with a suitable sealing medium (wad), or of plastics of the snap-on or plug-in type. When plastics closures are used the finished caps must contain no constituents that can be extracted by pharmaceutical products, under normal conditions of use, in quantities sufficient to be injurious to health.

Plastics containers (part 4) are injection-moulded, high impact, polystyrene containers suitable for the dispensing of tablets, ointments, powders and similar preparations. The containers must be cylindrical and have a ratio of height to diameter not greater than 2:1. Closures are to be of slip-on or similar type. The skirt of the closure exerts sufficient pressure on the mouth of the container to maintain a substantially dust-tight seal and produce a sliding fit. They must be so designed as to preclude the possibility of their being labelled or written upon.

Eye dropper bottles, specified in part 5, are described as glass containers, fitted with a screw cap, rubber teat and glass dropper-tube. The bottle is to be of neutral amber-glass, or of amber soda-glass specially treated during manufacture to reduce the amount of alkali released from the interior surface when in contact with aqueous liquids. (The treated surface of soda-glass bottles may not withstand more than one autoclaving. If bottles are to be autoclaved more than once, neutral glass bottles should be used.) Bottles must be of hexagonal cross-section and ribbed vertically on three adjacent faces. The wall thickness must ensure that the container will not fracture in normal use or during autoclaving and that the bottles comply with requirements for light-resistance. Neutral glass bottles complying with the requirements of this specification must be prominently marked with a cross embossed on the base. Surface-treated soda-glass bottles must be similarly marked, but with a circle. Droppers are to be of neutral glass. Teats must be made from good quality rubber, natural or synthetic, suitably compounded so that they (i) withstand autoclaving; (ii) do not release alkali or other deleterious substances when in use, and (iii) are suitable for use with normal saline solution. Caps are of aluminium or suitable plastics (the latter may not withstand dry heat at 150° C. for one hour). The cap shall be sufficiently strong to prevent distortion or fracture on repeated tightening of the assembly closure on the bottle.

Eleven appendices to the specification give detailed instructions for tests to be applied to containers. They are:—crush and tuck-flap closure tests for tablet cartons; water-vapour permeability test for paperboard tablet containers; grease-resistance and moisture-retention tests for ointment containers; effectiveness of closure tests for glass, and metal and plastics containers and for eye dropper bottles; preparation of teats for testing; determination of water extract and of free acid and alkali (teats); and tests for limit of alkalinity of containers and stability of teats and caps.

LEGAL REPORTS

Winding-up Order

AN order for the compulsory winding-up of Darley & Trask, Ltd., 237 Hoxton Street, London, N, was made by Mr. Justice Pennycuick in the High Court on June 21 on the petition of Sanders, Ltd., proprietors of May, Roberts & Co., Tolmers Square, Hampstead Road, London, N.W. Mr. E. W. Hamilton, for the petitioners, said that they were trade judgment creditors for £1,718. He also appeared for seven supporting creditors whose debts totalled £341. There were no other notices of support or opposition and Darley & Trask, Ltd., was not represented.

Unlawful Possession

TWO eighteen-year-old youths were each sent to a detention centre for one month after they pleaded guilty at Winslow, Buckinghamshire, recently, to having unlawful possession of 7,970 purple-heart-type tablets. The magistrates were told that the police recovered tablets of dexamphetamine sulphate from a van in the possession of the youths, David William Pottle, Goldfinch Farm Road, Speke, and Peter McGuffie, Fenton Green, Liverpool, on May 19, at East Claydon, Bucks. At the time of the offence the youths were living at Waddesdon, Bucks.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

YET another reference to the broader scope of the coming Merchandise Marks legislation was made to the House of Commons on June 17 when Mr. Douglas Jay (President, Board of Trade) replying to Mr. Francis Noel Baker refused to introduce legislation to control advertisements that relied for their effect upon the omission of relevant information or upon implications that were untrue rather than upon a direct mis-statement of facts. Mr. Jay said he hoped the new legislation would make it an offence to include in advertisements false or misleading statements "as to a wide range of trade descriptions relating to goods."

Dual Pricing

Mr. W. S. Shepherd asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would introduce legislation to make it illegal to label containers with words indicating a price reduction unless the recommended price of the product was also clearly printed on the container. Mr. Jay, in a written reply on June 17, indicated he would bear the suggestion in mind when he was considering the implication of the Molony Committee recommendations.

Free Gift Schemes

Mr. Jay, on June 17, refused to accede to Mr. Boardman's request to introduce legislation to end the free gift schemes coupled with the retail sale of many foodstuffs and household goods.

Employees' Inventions

The Patents (Employees' inventions) Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on June 15.

Pricing Bureau Delays

Mr. H. R. Gower asked the Minister of Health if he was aware of the hardship caused to pharmacists by the fact that payments made by the National Health Service represented only about 80 per cent. of the value of prescriptions prepared and supplied by them, and if he would take steps to remedy that anomaly. He also wanted to know if the Minister would take steps to expedite the work of the present bureau to enable pharmacists in Glamorgan and in other parts of Wales to receive payments due to them from the National Health Service more promptly. Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Minister of Health), in a written reply on June 21 stated that pharmacists were paid in full for the National Health Service prescriptions they dispensed. Advances on account had been necessary in one area in Glamorgan because the Welsh General Pricing Committee, who were responsible for pricing prescriptions, were experiencing staffing and other difficulties, but steps were being taken to overcome the obstacles.

Central Purchase of Drugs

Lord Balniel asked the Minister about his future intentions concerning the purchase of drugs from overseas. Mr. Kenneth Robinson, in a written answer on June 21, stated he had recently invited patentees and licensees to quote for the supply to hospitals and to the armed services, of four drugs currently being purchased from overseas sources, and three other widely used patented drugs. Acceptable offers had been received in respect of three drugs; the manufacturers of two others had agreed to negotiate prices concurrently with negotiations for the prices of those drugs used in the pharmaceutical services; and he had now publicly invited tenders for the supply of the other two. If the successful tenderers were not the patentees or licensees, contracts would be placed under the authority of Section 46 (1) of the Patents Act, 1949. Mr. Robinson added "I shall continue to use my powers under this section as and when it seems to me right to do so."

Doctors' Remuneration

Questions about doctors' remuneration were addressed by Mr. W. S. Shepherd to the Minister of Health, who in his written reply on June 21, stated that the average gross income of a general practitioner in Great Britain, when remunerated from a central pool, was about £4,600 from official sources. That sum would arise from an average sized list of about 2,300 as at October 1, 1964. For a list of 3,500 patients, the maximum save in exceptional circumstances, a doctor's gross income from official sources would be about £4,900 plus his earnings in addition to his capitation and loading fees. Information about private earnings was not available.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

RAYETTE BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD.—Mr. David Moss has been appointed sales director.

HODDERS, LTD. — Group profit for year ended March 31, increased from £186,618 to £225,493, to which is added £31,722 retrospective N.H.S. payments for the period January 1962 to March 1964. The net profit was £113,385 (£86,525) after tax of £143,830 (£100,093). Ordinary dividend is 25 per cent. (20 per cent.).

REXALL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Los Angeles, U.S.A.—Net earnings during 1964 totalled $16·29 millions (against $11·95 millions). Over 35 per cent. of the operating income came from foreign sources. During the year the Riker ethical products group acquired a pharmaceutical company in France, expanded its research facilities in England, and enlarged its plant facilities in Australia.

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.—A final dividend of 8½ per cent., making 11½ per cent. for the year ended March 31, is recommended. The group surplus from manufacturing and trading for the year is £5,525,585 (£4,762,825). Group income for the year before taxation is £3,164,649 (£2,671,693) and net income, after tax, £1,120,270 (£1,314,055).—Mr. William D. Scott (until recently commercial director, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), has been appointed a non-executive director.

SANGERS, LTD.—Group profit, after all charges, but before tax, was £92,348 for the year ended February 28 (compared with a loss of £44,573 for 1963-64). Preference holders are to receive their arrears of dividend for the 18 months ended January 31, payable with the next half-yearly dividend due on July 31. The directors state that the reorganisation of group operations, which commenced in August, 1963, has proceeded broadly according to plan, and affairs are now on a more satisfactory basis. There are, however, still problems to overcome, some of which are outside the board's control, before the group can earn a profit that will enable ordinary dividends, suspended since 1961-62, to be resumed.

ASHE CHEMICAL, LTD. — The chairman (Mr. C. R. G. Young) in his annual report for 1964 states that he expects to see a further improvement in the company's position at the end of the current year. He is confident that growth can continue in a "sound and steady" way in the years ahead. Capital expenditure has resumed its normal pattern and Mr. Young feels that, "subject to the maintenance of our expanded profits picture," the new tax system need not inhibit the directors from recommending increased dividends at present. The company is not for the present concerned at the proposals aimed at "close" companies as Ashe does not constitute a "close" company. For 1964 trading accounts and dividends see *C. & D.*, May 15, p. 490.

SANITAS TRUST, LTD. — Group profit for the year ended March 31 before charging taxation was £1,022,925 (£834,275) less taxation of £585,872 (£460,771). Amount attributable to holding company £389,443 (£353,454). Recommended dividend for year is 40 per cent. (a capital distribution of 5 per cent. was made on March 22, 1965). Group sales in United Kingdom were £4,438,608 (£3,562,946); sales overseas of U.K. production £1,159,841 (£1,002,253); and of overseas production, £929,334 (£705,277). The figures for the year ended March 31, 1964, include only four months' sales and profit for Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd. Profit, before tax, of various companies in the group were: Sanitas Group Sales, Ltd., £497,967 (£483,332); Rimmel, Ltd., £225,918 (£159,138); Spa Brushes, Ltd., £64,180 (£27,687); Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd., £189,380 (£73,249).

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—The group is making the following changes on the boards of its subsidiary companies from July 1:—*Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.:* Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe becomes deputy chairman and Mr. R. D. Smart, managing director. Mr. H. W. Palmer will retire and Mr. A. E. Bide will fill the vacancy. *Duncan Flockhart, Ltd. and Allied Laboratories, Ltd.:* Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe retires and Mr. R. D. Smart becomes chairman. *Allen & Hanburys (Surgical Engineering), Ltd., Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Indus-*

tries, Ltd., and Murphy Chemical Company, Ltd.: Mr. H. W. Palmer retires and Mr. A. E. Bide will fill the vacancy. *Evans Medical, Ltd.:* Mr. A. E. Bide and Dr. C. H. Smith join the board. *Glaxo-Allenburys (Export), Ltd.:* Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe retires. *Glaxo Research, Ltd.:* Dr. F. J. Wilkins joins the board and is appointed deputy chairman. Dr. B. A. Hems becomes general manager.

POTTER & MOORE, LTD. and MEGGESON & CO., LTD.—Potter & Moore, Ltd. (a member of the Albright & Wilson group), who earlier this year linked with Warrick Brothers, Ltd. (also members of the group), are to acquire the business of Meggeson & Co., Ltd., as from July 1. A statement from the group mentions that the merger will strengthen P. & M.-Warrick, Ltd., by bringing together important firms marketing a developing range of medicinal pastilles and lozenges. Each of the three companies was founded in the eighteenth century and between them had provided a continuous service to the trade for 596 years. The interests of the staff of all three companies would be fully safeguarded. Eventually, the sales organisations are to be merged but, for the time being, customers are being asked to continue ordering goods from each company, as before. The policy of supplying medicinal products to "chemists only" will be continued. The arrangements are subject to the consent of Messrs. Meggeson's shareholders.

BUSINESS CHANGES

The telephone number of R. A. Gosselin & Co., Ltd., Lord Alexander House, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, is now Hemel Hempstead 51195

JAYNOX, Ltd., have opened a new depôt at the Old Railway Station, Port Dinorwic, Caernarvonshire, under the management of Mr. J. Baseley. Telephone: Port Dinorwic 401.

FRESSONS (LONGTON), LTD., are to operate from their new premises 69 The Strand, Longton, Staffs (in the new shopping precinct) from June 28. The company is now a subsidiary of Browns Chemists (Stoke-on-Trent), Ltd., with head office at 48 Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

PERSONALITIES

MR. B. SMITH (secretary, Irish Drug Association) has been re-elected to the national council of the Federation of Trade Associations.

MR. FRANK E. MELLOR, who is bulk sales manager, Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Marketing and Sales Management. He is a past chairman of the Liverpool branch. A member of the East Liverpool Hospital Management Committee, and a justice of the peace.

MARRIAGE

POWELL—WEBB. — At Purley, Surrey, on June 19, Richard V. Powell, son of Mr. H. V. Powell (managing director, Vernon Powell, Ltd., Croydon), to Jill Webb, 101 Woodcote Grove Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

GOLDEN WEDDING

CLARKE-GILLIBRAND.—At Rawcliffe Street Wesleyan Chapel, Blackpool, Lancs, on June 9, 1915, George Arthur Clarke, M.P.S., to Blanche Gillibrand: present address Mentone, Tor Vale, Teignmouth Road, Torquay, Devon.

DEATHS

BAILEY.—Following a heart attack on June 17, Mr. Arthur Edwin Bailey, M.P.S., 91 Cassiobury Drive, Watford, Herts. A native of Cumberland, Mr. Bailey was apprenticed with Mr. G. P. Fairman, of Sunderland. He later served for eighteen months with Buxton & Grant, Bristol, and in 1907, after a three-months' course at Muter's College in London, he passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. After a period in Switzerland and in France, he returned to London and joined with one of his brothers in the purchase of the Highgate Pharmacy, Highgate Hill, North London. He was an active member of the North London Pharmaceutical Association and became secretary of the County of Middlesex Pharmaceutical Association. In that capacity he organised the chemists of the county for the contract work under the National Health Insurance Act, 1911. In 1913 he joined the staff of the Pharmaceutical Society's headquarters and a few months later was appointed secretary of the Prescription Pricing Committee. In 1946, when he retired from his position as Superintendent of the London Pricing Office, Mr. Bailey became Consultant Editor of the monthly publications, *British and Overseas Pharmacy and Medicine* (formerly the *British and Colonial Pharmacist*). Mr. Bailey was a frequent contributor to the *Chemist and Druggist*. Many of his contributions were published anonymously and concerned a variety of subjects. He was featured in the series "Figures in the Pharmaceutical World" (*C. & D.*, April 4, 1959, p. 305), when it was said that "what was always most welcome from his pen were the critical comments on the working of the Pharmaceutical Service. It would be fair to claim that his writing greatly influenced the course of the contracts the Government entered into with pharmacists, not only under National Health Insurance, but at the passing in 1946 of the present N.H.S. Act."

BRADBURY. — On June 4, Mrs. Margaret Davidson Aitchison Bradbury, M.P.S., 24 Albion Road, Birchington, Kent. Mrs. Bradbury qualified in 1939.

CLARK.—Suddenly on June 17, Mr. Edward Charles Clark, M.P.S., Blackmoor, Queens Road, Dorchester. Mr. Clark qualified in 1920 and was for many years in business in Dorchester and had interests in businesses in Christchurch, Cirencester, Bexhill and Bridgwater.

MACMANUS. — On June 11, Mr. Edward MacManus, M.P.S.I., Clareville, Rathgar Road, Dublin. Mr. MacManus qualified in 1919 after studying at the Pharmaceutical Society's College in Dublin, and serving an apprenticeship in Boyle, co. Roscommon. Having qualified, he opened premises in Chapelizod in 1924. Later, he acquired additional premises in Dolphin's Barn in 1927, and in Rathgar in 1946. A keen golfer, he was a prominent member of the Chemists' Golfing Society, of which he was a past captain. One of his sons, Noel, qualified in 1958 and manages the Rathgar pharmacy, while another son and two daughters also assist in the family pharmacies.

A Colleague writes:—For the second time within a week, Irish pharmacy, and particularly the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society, has suffered a severe blow by the unexpected passing of Mr. Edward MacManus. He died four days after the passing of his life-long friend and colleague, Mr. Phil Fahey (see *C. & D.*, June 19, p. 627). They both had been at the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society's annual four-day outing in Tramore from May 23-26. By their deaths, a friendship of over fifty years has been sundered. As young apprentices they met at Boyle (co.Roscommon) in 1913 and served under the same master and so began an acquaintanceship which was to remain unbroken until abruptly shattered in death. They were both founder members of the Golfing Society forty years ago and it was only appropriate that Mr. MacManus should win the first prize put up by Mr. Fahey when he was honoured with the presidency. He also won the first past-captain's prize. At a special meeting of the Golfing Society, a vote of sympathy was passed with the family. As a mark of respect to the memory of both Mr. Fahey and Mr. MacManus, the golfing outing between members of the Society and of the Ulster Chemists' Society, fixed for Dundalk on June 30, has been cancelled.

NEWTON. — Suddenly on June 20, Mr. Basil Henry Cameron Newton, M.P.S., 35 Norland Avenue, Hull. Mr. Newton qualified in 1933, was the son of a pharmacist, father of a pharmacist and married a pharmacist. He was a founder member and treasurer of the local pharmaceutical committee and president of the Hull Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1951.

O'FLYNN.—Unexpectedly on June 12, Mrs. Helena Mary Teresa O'Flynn, M.P.S.I., Castle Street, Ardee, co. Louth. Mrs. O'Flynn qualified in 1925 and conducted her own pharmacy in Ardee. She was also a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. A prominent member of the Louth Pharmacists' Association, she was mother of Mr. Colman Anthony O'Flynn, M.P.S.I., Glenageary, co. Dublin, who qualified as a pharmacist in 1955.

TUNLEY.—On May 23, Mr. John Leslie Tunley, M.P.S., 194 Pensby Road, Heswall, Wirral, Ches, aged fifty-six.

TRADE NOTES

Address Corrected. — Contactasol, Ltd., are at 70 Wigmore Street, London, W.1. [Corrected note.]

Distributors. — James Hardcastle & Co., 430 Edgware Road, London, W.2, announce that they are the sole distributors in the United Kingdom of Kisby dry shampoo.

Change of Address. — Mathews Laboratories, Ltd., announce that orders for Nostroline should in future be sent to their new address which is Glansevern Hall, Berriew, Montgomeryshire.

Size Change.—Oakes and Co., Ltd., Bishop's Hill, Hutton, Essex, state that in order to provide a more attractive pack they are discontinuing their present 6 oz. glass bottle of Dentyrbleach and are replacing it with a larger 7 oz. plastic container.

Antiseptic and Non-greasy.—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, draw attention to the profitability of their soothing burn cream. The antiseptic and non-greasy cream is packed in striking cartons and display outers that refer to its usefulness in the treatment of burns and scalds and sunburn.

Dangerous Drugs Register.—A new edition of a register for the recording of purchase and supplies of Dangerous Drugs under the 1951 and 1964 Acts is available from John Wright & Sons, Ltd., The Stonebridge Press, Bath Road, Bristol, 4. Measuring $8\frac{7}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and containing pp. 184, the register costs 26s. 9d.

Distribution Restricted. — Practical Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 50 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2, advise that in future Hermesetas sugar-free sweetener will cease to be sold to the grocery trade and that distribution is to be confined to "chemists, drug stores and the drug sections of departmental stores."

Minimum Order.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD., Slough, Bucks, have increased the retail prices of three of their products, Johnson's baby soap, baby oil and gripe mixture. They also advise that the minimum value of any order covering the full range of baby products, plasters and surgical dressings that can be accepted is £5, not including purchase tax.—CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex, announce that to meet increased costs of delivery, from July 1 a charge of 2s. 6d. will be made on all orders below a net value of £5, above which carriage will remain free.

New Cap.—Brown & Polson, Ltd., Claygate House, Esher, Surrey, announce that jars of Gerber Strained and Junior Foods now carry new instructions on the special vacuum sealed cap to ensure that the customer receives the products in the best condition. There is a unique safety button in the centre of the cap and before the vacuum has been released this cap is depressed. Once the seal has been broken the centre of the cap becomes slightly raised. The seal cannot be broken accidentally.

Discontinued.—A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, announce that following the successful introduction of Triogesic elixir, the manufacture of Triogesic suspension will be discontinued. Buffer stocks are available from wholesalers and from the A. Wander factory at King's Langley, Herts. When present stocks are exhausted, all future orders for Triogesic suspension will be met with supplies of Triogesic elixir.—DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD., Birkbeck Street, London, E.2, announce that stocks of the 1 oz. and 2 oz. Haemamol ointment are now exhausted and with the withdrawal previously of the 1 lb. size all sizes of the product are no longer available. The company have also discontinued their anæsthetic ether, technical and solvent ethers, chloroform (all grades) and ethyl chloride.

Griseofulvin Tablets.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that all future orders for griseofulvin tablets are being met with the B.P. tablet, Grisovin-FP, unless the non-pharmacopœial tablet is specially ordered as "Grisovin coarse particle." Doctors are being advised to write "Grisovin Coarse Particle" or "Grisovin 250 mgm." on prescriptions if they wish patients to be supplied with the coarse particle tablet. Pharmacists should meet all other prescriptions for Grisovin with the B.P. tablet, Grisovin-FP.

Polythene Bags.—Polyglaze, Victoria Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex, are now supplying bulk quantities of high clarity 120 gauge polythene bags in convenient quantities of 500, 1,000 or 5,000. They are strong, transparent, waterproof, dustproof, mothproof, washable and hygienic. The bags are useful for both storage purposes and for packing goods for customers. They are especially convenient when a transparent wrapping helps the shopper to identify goods. Available sizes of Polyglaze polythene bags include: 3 x 5 in., 4 x 6 in., 7 x 9 in., 8 x 14 in., 10 x 18 in., and 14 x 20 in., 18 x 24 in. All bags have the opening on the smaller dimension. A full price list is available from the company.

Advice to Retailers.—A new organisation, Business Action, Ltd., has been set up to help retailers increase profits. It aims to "provide answers to all retail problems under one roof" and is prepared to handle *ad-hoc* assignments or to carry out a complete analysis of a business, suggesting new methods designed to increase sales. Among the services offered are assessment of company structure and profitability, staff assessment and selection, training programmes, and advice on salary and wage systems, layout and equipment, display techniques, publicity, sales promotion and public relations. Further information is available from the company at 192 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.7, and 17 St. Ann's Square, Manchester, 2 (Blackfriars 2556).

Bonus Offers

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10. Vaseline Hair Tonic. 2s. per case off the invoice cost for both sizes. Until August 31.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., Liverpool. Ayrton's soothing burn cream. 180 invoiced as 144, 84 invoiced as 72, 39 invoiced as 36.

EVERY-READY PERSONNA, 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Corrux Premium Edge and Premium Edge blades. Extra 5 per cent. discount on orders of one carton of 24 x 5 Corrux and one carton of 24 x 5 Premium Edge, or two cartons of Premium Edge Corrux. Sample of one Premium Edge blade in every standard pack.

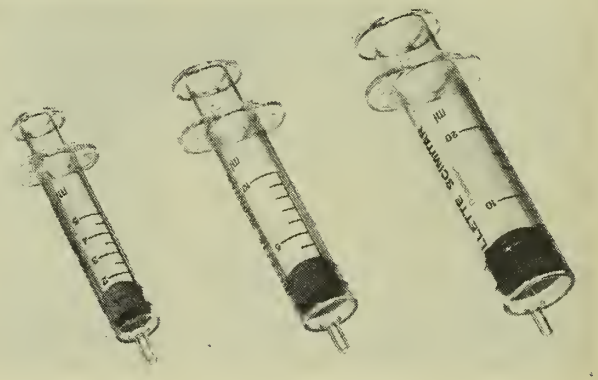
Premium Offers

BEECHAM TOILETRY DIVISION, Beecham House, Brentford, Middlesex. Plastic penguin swim ring for 4s. to customers who purchase Macleans tooth-paste. Application forms are printed on all size packs. Price reduction on all sizes of Macleans tooth-paste—3d. off standard, 4d. off large and 6d. off economy packs. Until January 31, 1966.

EVER-READY PERSONNA, 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Personna razor blades. Reduced price packs offer a saving of 9d. on the five-blade dispenser at 2s. 9d., and 6d. on the three-blade pack at 1s. 9d.

BROWN & POLSON, Ltd., Claygate House, Esher, Surrey. Free plastic beakers with packets of Gerber rice, oatmeal, mixed and high protein cereal Gerber baby foods.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD., Slough, Bucks. Tooth-brush and tooth-paste holder free when two Tek medium nylon tooth-brushes are purchased from special display.



DISPOSABLE SYRINGES: The new Scimitar range of syringes (5-mil, 10-mil and 20-mil sizes) of the surgical division of Gillette Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

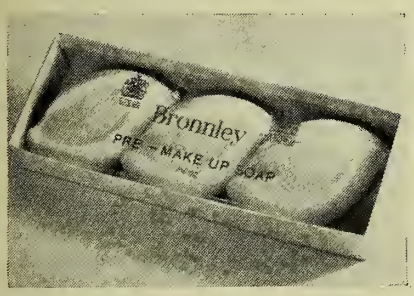
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Now National.—Following extensive test marketing, Paracodol tablets, manufactured by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, are being released for sale nationally. Each tablet contains paracetamol B.P. 500 mg. and codeine phosphate B.P. 8 mgm. in an effervescent tablet base designed to be equivalent to 1·5 gm. of sodium citrate B.P. when dissolved in water. Paracodol is indicated for the relief of all kinds of pain and, in particular, muscular and rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headache, period pains, and for colds and influenza.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Tan Without Sunning.—A new Harriet Hubbard Ayer "Bronze Permanent," now available from Molyneux (Designs & Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, is claimed to give "without exposure to the sun, a really superb natural-looking tan." The product, a light cream with the property of darkening the skin from a light amber shade to a deep Mediterranean tan, according to the users' colouring, is untinted and invisible when first applied to the skin. Bronze Permanent contains no sun filter. Sun-bathing users of the cream should also apply sun cream or sun milk.

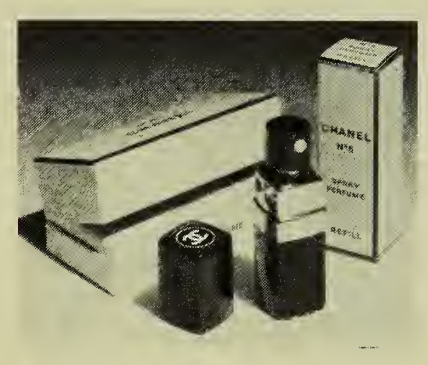
In Acetate-topped Boxes.—H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., 10 Conduit Street, London, W.1, are now packaging their Pre-make up soap in acetate-topped boxes, each holding three tablets in ad-



dition to their normal "sell-out" boxes holding single cakes. Pre-make up soap, which is designed to prepare the skin for the application of cosmetics, contains ingredients such as malt "for a rich, cleansing lather"; lanolin "to give needed nourishment"; and avocado pear oil to "provide skin-softening qualities." The result is a clean, glowing and supple skin, ready for a perfect make-up.

New Shots.—The Phillips, Scott and Turner Co., St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, are to add four new products to the existing 12 Bore range. They are:—hair cream, deodorant spray, liquid shampoo and shaving lather. Presentation is in the familiar cartridge shaped pack, but in different colours. Each of the new preparations are individually boxed. They are also available in two-cartridge and new three-cartridge packs. The two-cartridge wooden ammunition box proved such a success last year that the company has decided to retain it in this year's range. Additionally, there will be a new two-cartridge pack in the attractive black-and-white carton, containing a pair of specially designed 12 Bore cuff links.

Purse Accessory.—Chanel No. 5 perfume is to be offered in a distinguished black and gold refillable spray case by Chanel, Ltd., 2 Old Bond Street, Lon-



don, W.1. The launch date is September 15. The new pack cannot break, leak or spill and is claimed quick and easy to use. "Just a flick of the finger releases exactly the right amount of fine perfume spray, not a precious drop is wasted." The company state the container holds 225 measured sprays of perfume.

Treatment Cream and Powder Base.—*Base de Poudre Jaspée,* a new product in the Harriet Hubbard Ayer range, is a day treatment cream and powder base in one, "specially formulated to take care of the difficult problem of a mixed skin." *Base de Poudre Jaspée* is used under, or instead of, a make-up foundation. Claimed quickly absorbed and invisible under the powder, it acts beneficially all day on the skin, rectifying oily areas and dry areas at the same time. The name of the cream—*Jaspée*—originates from the similarity of its appearance to the precious jasper stone (pink mottled with blue). The pink part, rich in nutritive substances, is stated to strengthen and feed the dry areas of the skin, the blue part correcting the oily areas. Manufacturers are Molyneux et Cie (Designs and Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

From Switzerland. — Milopa beauty preparations, made in the laboratories of Milopa, Ltd., St. Gallen, Switzerland, are being introduced by Direct Distributors, Independence House, 39 James Street, London, W.1. Two features of the range are the depilatory cream—claimed by the makers to be effective within two to five minutes—and Milopharme—"recommended by Swiss doctors in the treatment of acne." Attractively packed in blue, white and gold plastic containers, the range also includes foundation cream; compact face powder; lipstick; cleansing milk; mink beauty and Belcorpus oils; beauty jelly; harmony mask; day fifty-fifty; Milo jeunesse; cleansing, peeling, freckle, azulene (day and night), mink oil, turtle (day and night), smoothlook, greenleave and Sandor creams; and hydro skin, azulene and tonic R and H lotions. Another unusual aspect of Milopa products is that the formula or ingredients of each preparation—it is stated that none contain hormones—are given on the carton.

"Beneficial Action" Shampoos. — Four French luxury-packed shampoos designed to cope with dandruff, dry, greasy and normal-type hair are being marketed in Britain under the name DOP by Golden, Ltd., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. The shampoos are understood to have been the biggest sellers of their kind in France for a number of years. Being neither exclusively cosmetic nor exclusively medicated, they are claimed to occupy a unique position on the market. For greasy hair DOP G is formulated to combat excessive greasiness without harsh detergent action, leaving the hair "lastingly sweet, clean and manageable." DOP S is for scurf and dandruff; DOP D is for dry hair; it contains lecithin and conditioning oils; DOP N is for normal hair, keeping it fresh, easy to set and soft to touch. Each is packed in a pastel-coloured container of pearlised plastic and a pre-pack display is supplied with every dozen packs of each variety. Each container hold sufficient for five applications.

CONFECTIONERY

High Glucose Content.—Tonic Sweets is the brand name for a range of high glucose content confectionery being sold only to chemists and distributed by Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24. For the family there are six varieties in fruit and toffee flavours. These are in attractive 4-oz. cellophane bags which are packed 1 dozen to a display box. For the children there are blackcurrant sticks which are a new and novel way of getting them to take their daily Vitamin "C."

EASILY RECOGNISED: The packs shown at left are three examples from the range of Milopa beauty preparations newly introduced from Switzerland. Their bright and clear styling provides for easy recognition of the "family."

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Rural Dispensing

SIR,—In reply to Urban Semper (*C. & D.*, June 19, p. 630), I would like to say that I see no justification for conducting correspondence of this nature under a pseudonym. The problem posed by Urban Semper appears to be a simple one. If the author would care to write to me I shall be happy to reply fully.

reply fully. K. W. YOUINGS,
Fore Street, Castle Cary, Somerset

Quinine Prices

SIR, — I was looking through the Trade Report in a recent issue of the *C. & D.* and noticed quinine sulph., B.P., is 11s. per oz. I was at once reminded that I used to buy 1,000-oz. lots in 100 oz. tins from a German — Herman Buchler in Mincing Lane at ninepence per oz., sometimes 9¼d., and we used to argue about that farthing. I believe Buchler was interned for his safety during the 1914 war.

H. LATTIMER,
Epsom

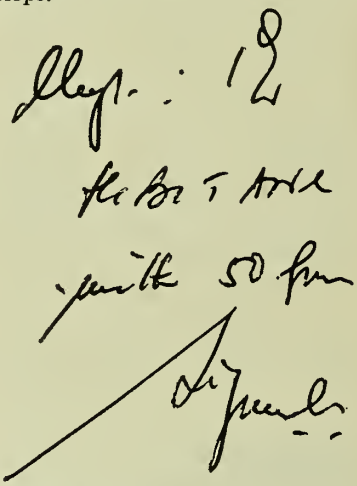
The True Rôle of the Pharmacist

SIR,—"Hospital Pharmacist" in his contribution to Hospital Pharmacy Forum (see *C. & D.*, June 12, p. 610), sets out to clear up "the widespread misunderstanding of what precisely constitutes the profession of pharmacy," but I feel he has succeeded only in further confusing the picture. He describes pharmacy as "the application of the chemical, physical and biological sciences to the presentation of medicinal substances in active, stable and palatable forms suitable for administration as medicines." He further states that in his own field the pharmacist is still virtually an unchallenged expert and then rather vaguely adds, "That is a job which he can do better than anyone else and which he can claim as his own." Further on he states that the pharmacist "is particularly knowledgeable about properties that may affect its presentation as a medicine and is able to offer an expert and informed opinion on substances that might be included in the formulation in order to improve solubility, stability, absorption or taste." All this is an excellent outline of the work carried out by a relatively small number of pharmacists engaged in industry; in the research department of some schools of pharmacy and by a few chief pharmacists in some of our teaching hospitals, but it certainly is not an acceptable definition of pharmacy in general. "Hospital Pharmacist" recognises this when he states that, "today the majority (of pharmacists) have little opportunity to handle medicinal substances and much less to use their knowledge to formulate them as medicines." "The pharmacist is now seen as a distributor" . . . "he can perform this function without acquiring any understanding of the properties of the active ingredient of the medicines which he hands over to the patient," but in spite of this recognition he continues throughout his article to describe pharmacists as experts on drugs and on their presentation in medicines, but in my opinion, to claim to be an expert in any field requires a much higher degree of specialisation than is possible for the vast majority of pharmacists in hospital, retail or wholesale practice. Inevitably, because most of us have so many other problems to cope with, we must leave such specialisation to the relatively small number of pharmacists who have the genius, the time and the opportunity to cope with, say, advanced chemical formulation, and I, for one, am quite happy to deal with the finished product and to have sufficient faith in my industrial pharmacist colleagues to believe that they have handed me a product which has all the desirable properties which we have a right to expect from a highly technical, sophisticated and responsible pharmaceutical industry. This does not mean, however, that pharmacists in hospital and general practice should not make every effort to be as knowledgeable as possible, concerning the chemistry, pharmacology and therapeutics of the medicines which they control. Nor does it mean that they should not seek every possible opportunity to use this knowledge in their dealings with members of other professions, hospital management committees, and local authorities. In their dealings with members of the general public pharmacists should certainly seek every opportunity to pass on their considerable knowledge on the storage and dosage of medicines, on the disposal of excess or unwanted medicines and on such subjects as the dangers of overdosage, or of taking medicine prescribed for some friend or other member of the family, on incompatibilities and so on. This indeed is a job which all pharmacists can do better than anyone else and . . . without being accused of claiming a greater knowledge and expertise than they do in fact possess.

A. N. MORRISON, B.Sc., M.P.S.N.I.,
Belfast

Prescription Poser

"IN case you enjoy joining in the 'quiz' game, I am sealing the 'interpretation' in the enclosed envelope, and wonder if you will solve it any more quickly than we did." So wrote the Essex pharmacist who sent it of the prescription given below. Easily answered. We do enjoy it, but didn't have any success till we looked in the envelope.



BRANCH EVENTS

ENFIELD

Dermatological Pharmaceutics

As understanding of skin diseases increased it would become increasingly possible to treat them systemically said Mr. J. W. Hadgraft (chief pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, London) in a recent address to Enfield Chemists' Association. Already, he said, we had griseofulvin for the oral treatment of fungal skin infections. However, topical treatments still played an important part and in the case of the corticosteroids, the anti-inflammatory effect could be obtained without their undesirable systemic side effects. There were five possible avenues for penetration of drugs into the skin. They were: (1) Through the cells of the stratum corneum; (2) between the cells of the stratum corneum; (3) through the walls of the hair follicles; (4) through the walls of the sebaceous glands; (5) through the walls of the sweat glands. Routes (3) and (4) were together known as the pilosebaceous route. Lipophilic substances tended to follow that route. Water soluble substances penetrated the barrier layer of the skin with difficulty, whilst the keratin layer was capable of acting as a sponge, absorbing water and polar substances. Hydration of the keratin such as occurred under polythene occlusion, facilitated the absorption of hydrophilic substances. Methods used for peneration studies were reviewed briefly, particular reference being made to the investigation of vasoconstriction produced by corticosteroids. Mr. Hadgraft described the method developed by Stoughton and McKenzie whereby the relative potency of steroids is determined by applying alcoholic solutions to the skin both with and without occlusion and determining the minimal concentration required to produce vasoconstriction. The extension of the method to the investigation of vehicles was also discussed and a formulation in which hydrocortisone is dissolved in tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol before incorporation into ointments and creams was described. The formulation had been shown to be more effective than the standard preparations of hydrocortisone and a clinical trial had indicated that it was more effective than the standard preparation in the treatment of eczema but less effective than fluocinolane acetonide in the treatment of psoriasis, The salt or ester in which a medicament was presented could be important said Mr. Hadgraft. Betamethasone valerate was more active topically than betamethasone phosphate. Ideally the preparation should have a water/lipid solubility coefficient approaching unity.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Container Standards

THE new British Standard for containers used in pharmaceutical dispensing (see p. 649) shows evidence of a great deal of work on the part of the committee (under the chairmanship of Dr. K. R. Capper, director of the Pharmaceutical Society's Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences), that prepared it. Some clue to the committee's aim in drafting the specifications is provided in a foreword to the Standard in which it is stated that the scope of the original specification has been widened to include performance tests in order to ensure that the containers will give satisfactory protection to the contents during the period of use. In all cases, tests are understood to be based on a "working life" for containers of one week, the period stated by the British Standards Institution to be suggested "by current dispensing practice in the National Health Service."

All containers are required to meet standards for the effectiveness of their closures and paperboard containers must also pass a test for grease resistance and for moisture retention in the case of those intended for ointments, and for crush resistance for cartons to be used for tablets or powders. Components of eye dropper bottles are required to pass tests to ensure their compatibility with the preparation they contain, and there are general provisions to ensure that the contents will not deteriorate through exposure to light or from contact with the container. In issuing tables of preferred sizes for each type of container it is hoped that a useful contribution will have been made to preventing production of an unnecessary variety of sizes. Reference numbers have been given for each container relating to the nominal capacity in mils but a more helpful indication of capacity in terms of the products for which the container is likely to be used has also been included. Thus are shown, where appropriate, the weight of ointment or number of tablets held (300 mgm. aspirin tablets or 60 mgm. ephedrine tablets according to type), and the capacity in fluid ounces. It is anticipated that in view of the increasing use of metric measurements redundant units would be deleted from any further revision.

With the publication of this standard, nearly all containers used in dispensing are now the subject of an official specification (with the notable exception of medicine bottles which usually conform to tolerances generally accepted in the glass manufacturing industry). Such a step is to be welcomed by both dispensing pharmacists and the pharmaceutical industry, for many of the industry's products are of such a nature as to require the most careful handling, protection and storage once they leave the manufacturer's own container. That, of course, is one reason why the industry presses for "original pack" dispensing. Meanwhile, those responsible for stability testing will find no doubt their task somewhat easier if they know the likely final container of their products. One question remains to be answered for the retail pharmacist dispensing for the National Health Service, however, namely—what will be the attitude of the Ministry of Health to the new containers? There now appear to be three standards for containers: Those paid for by the Ministry; those for which there are British Standards; and those recommended by the Pharmaceutical Society as being "professionally acceptable." Particularly here we would point to containers for tablets, capsules, etc., which the Society says should be packed in "airtight containers which give adequate physical protection. Containers made of glass, rigid plastic, or extruded aluminium are generally suitable." The existence of a British Standard for a collapsible paperboard carton will no doubt be construed by the Ministry as indicating suitability for some products at least. Obviously it will be necessary for representatives of the organisations involved to settle the matter if the pharmacist is not to be torn between conscience and pocket.

Look of Quality

PHARMACIES in the United Kingdom and elsewhere serve communities that vary widely in size and area as well as in requirements and demands. They all, however, have a common factor in that to be successful each pharmacy must ensure the needs of the community are effectively satisfied. Another attribute of the successful pharmacy is that it rapidly reflects and often anticipates the changes in demand that arise from a community becoming more or less sophisticated.

The pharmacist in retail practice must therefore develop an acumen for ascertaining the needs of the public and making himself aware of the possible changes occurring in business and professional affairs in his district. Even more important perhaps is that he should be ready to act so that he profits from such changes and is not left "behind the times." In a pharmacy often the most postitive action that can be taken to make a viable and successful unit is to re-fit the selling and dispensing areas.

A recent commentary in the *South African Pharmaceutical Journal* was headed "Appearances Count." It said: "It is amazing how little effort some pharmacists put into keeping up appearances. Recently a pharmacy a few blocks from Eloff Street in Johannesburg was seen to be displaying in its window grubby merchandise marked 'Usual Price 75c—Our Price 65c'. What is more, the shop looked generally dirty and unkempt, rather like one of those broken-down individuals begging the price of a drink. This may have been a poor community with a number of businesses competing for the trade, but certainly our colleague's chances with his sloppy approach must have been minimal. Any discerning customer would have refused the merchandise in the window, at any price. In this time, when the world has undoubtedly developed a manner of accepting everything much at its face value, it is of the utmost importance that we create and maintain a look of quality in pharmacy."

Developing the theme further, the commentary points out that the manufacturer sets aside a large pro-

portion of the cost of an article to provide for quality packaging. His advertising is geared to create prestige whether medicines or toilet products are involved.

In the U.K. it must be accepted that the most successful manufacturers offer their products in excellent packs chosen to enhance both the product and manufacturer. Furthermore, the brand leaders are often "given a face lift" to ensure continued public interest and approval.

We suggest it is essential for pharmacists in retail practice to be similarly prudent and to regularly set aside capital enabling changes in shop fittings and layout to be effected.

At one time, to ensure a "look of quality" in a pharmacy would have necessitated the construction of special units sometimes on the spot, causing chaos and upheavals that were often too great to contemplate. The current techniques of using and adapting mass produced units have fortunately made re-fits less burdensome, and often allow for quick and easy re-orientation to overcome difficulties that might become apparent at a later stage. This special issue of the *C. & D.*, with its emphasis on shop fitting and display, features a number of pharmacies where attempts have been made to create and ensure successful surroundings.

Many pharmacists will view, possibly with envy, the prospect of "full time professional practice" as visualised in the pharmaceutical centre (see p. 658), where the "customer" becomes the "patient" and the "pharmacist" the "patient's personal practitioner." Such a concept requires a revolutionary change in pharmaceutical environment, and we applaud those who have had the initiative and courage to develop the original idea.

We are aware that changes of such magnitude are not within the financial scope of every pharmacist. Nevertheless, we hope that an increasing number of pharmacies will become centres of experiment and reorganisation to ensure that the look of quality is attained, for we believe that to be essential to success.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

A CHANGE in the method of electing the President and other Council officers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was agreed upon at the meeting of the Council held in Belfast on June 17. Hitherto a committee of ex-presidents of the Society has made recommendations at the October meeting of the Council, a system that has led newer members to feel diffident about putting forward alternative candidates. In future, the officers are to be elected by a paper vote in which all Council members will take part.

A letter was read from Miss M. L. Stewart (assistant secretary, Northern Ireland branch, Royal College of Nursing and National Council of Nurses of the United Kingdom) stating that at a meeting held on June 8 the suggestion had been made that nurses, health visitors and hospital staffs would be helped in the knowledge of the drug and the correct dosage if the name of the drug and the correct dosage were included on the label and hoping that should general practitioners decide to adopt the plan, the Society would be in agreement with the procedure. The Council felt the issue was a matter for the medical practitioners. It was reported that the following had satisfied the examiners in part II of the qualifying examination:—R. G. D. Ferguson; G. L. Hall; D. J. Lawson; J. Logan; A. J. Lowry; Lavinia M. McCullough; D. M. Sherman; J. A. Thompson; W. H. Thompson.

MR. M. GORMAN (secretary) told members that the examiners had reported that of thirteen candidates for part 1 of the examination seven had passed, four had failed, one had been referred in chemistry and one in physics. Twenty-six candidates had entered for Part II (part A), of whom eleven had passed and one had failed. Eleven had been referred in pharmaceutics, six in chemistry and one in physiology. There had been twenty-one candidates in Part II (part B) and of these nine had passed, and one failed. Four had passed in pharmacology, five had been referred in pharmaceutics, one in pharmaceutical chemistry and two in pharmacology.

The Council agreed to restore the name of Mrs. M. Hale to the register. In a letter read to members she explained that she had qualified as a pharmacist in Northern Ireland and had gone to Canada some years ago. She was returning to Northern Ireland this summer.

A letter was read from Miss G. Rose requesting an extension of the C. W. Young scholarship awarded her to carry out research work in the pharmacy department of the College of Technology. It would take at least another year to complete the work, stated the letter. Members decided that, on a matter of principle, before granting the extension they should ask for a report from the head of the department on the progress of the work. Present at the meeting were the president (Mr. N. C. Cooper) in the chair together with Messrs. A. T. Hardy; W. H. Boyd; Dr. H. J. Cronhelm; Messrs. R. J. Davidson; B. Flatley; H. W. Gamble; J. Gordon; W. T. Hunter; J. Kerr; G. E. McIlhagger; J. Paul; J. D. Pollock; W. C. Tate; A. Templeton; R. M. Watson.

Apologies for absence were received from Dr. R. G. R. Bacon and Messrs. H. G. Campbell; W. Donaldson; D. Moore; H. F. Moore; and Professor O. L. Wade.

NEW BOOKS

A Hundred Years of Chemistry

A. FINDLAY (revised by T. I. Williams), *Gerald Duckworth & Co., Ltd.*, 3 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. Pp. 335. Third edition. 35s.

FOR the third edition of Professor Findlay's history of chemistry the reviser has sought to maintain the balance of the earlier editions while outlining the major advances. For more detailed information the reader is referred to more specialised works. In the chapters on the fine-chemicals industry and on naturally-occurring compounds room has been found for more of the early history of the antibiotics and the development of penicillin. A brief treatment of other antibiotics is also given. The development of insecticides and herbicides is included and sulphones, cyclamates and progress in colour photography also receive a mention. Polysaccharides and nucleic acids now receive treatment and progress in the elucidation of protein structure, including the synthesis of insulin, is described. The section on steroid hormones has been expanded.

The Chemistry of the Antibiotics Used in Medicine

R. M. EVANS, *Pergamon Press, Ltd.*, 4 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. $7\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 in. Pp. x + 226. 25s.

AN up-to-date survey of antibiotic chemistry with the emphasis placed on determination of structures. Where these have not been fully elucidated the evidence accumulated up to the time of writing has been outlined. Where appropriate, partial or total synthesis is described and wherever possible an introduction to general chemistry and biogenesis is included. Notes on isolation, biological evaluation and clinical application are also given. The book is arranged according to the classification by Abraham and Newton (those derived from amino-acids, sugars, acetate or propionate groups) with a chapter on miscellaneous antibiotics. The book concludes with a chapter on the modes and sites of action of antibiotics, while an appendix lists the physical constants of antibiotics in clinical practice. A second appendix describes antibiotics with anti-tumour activity. Each chapter is provided with references to original papers from which information has been drawn.

Quart into pint measure

CONVERSION OF A PHARMACY AT TAVISTOCK, DEVON

THE problem that faced Mr. Ernest Knape, M.P.S., was how to fit a wide range of goods into his small 250 sq. ft. store in the Market Arcade, Tavistock, Devon. Through Rexall Drug Co., Mr. Knape put the problem to Bulman (Store Equipment), Ltd., Cheltenham, who were successful in giving him a 20 per cent. increase in shelf area and a 10 per cent. increase in floor space. Mr. Knape voted the change a tremendous success, especially as it led to a 15 to 20 per cent. rise in general turnover and a 30 per cent. increase in photographic turnover. Previously it was so difficult to keep all the necessary stock in the 24 ft. by 11 ft. pharmacy that some goods, even those likely to be urgently required, were actually stored under the roof. In explaining his problem to Messrs. Bulman, Mr. Knape mentioned that he was keen to open a "photography corner." For many years he had stocked a comprehensive range of cameras, film and camera accessories without having had the space to display them properly.

A plan allowing for the amount of merchandise already in the shop, plus that in the roof, was prepared and agreed, and the shop was refitted over a week-end without any interruption of normal trading. The increase in floor and shelf areas was achieved by raising the floor at the rear of the shop by 4½ ft. and introducing a new eight-shelf fixture (base shelf 12 in. deep, with four 10-in. and three 8-in. centre). A false ceiling was removed and a raised platform constructed upon which the dispensary, with worktop, sink and wall units, was positioned. Now the dispenser can be seen at work and can himself see the customers, though the actual handling of drugs is screened by the front bench. The new shelving is enamelled in pink and blue, and all the sections are defined by red canopy letters backed up with *de-luxe* natural tubes showing through the translucent canopy.

The ceiling of the store has been covered with white polystyrene tiles, and the exterior of the premises has been decorated in colours that match the interior *dècor.*

A sizeable area is now devoted entirely to photographic requirements and, as well as new wall units and a half island leading up to the photographic display window, there are a showcase for the display of expensive cameras, a film "dispenser" which is gravity-fed, and an eight-drawer unit for accessories such as lens hoods, camera straps, etc. Outside and inside the shop looks attractive and cool and it has a general atmosphere of professionalism. Though it no longer looks cluttered, more products are in fact on display.

The illustrations contrast the appearance of the interior of Mr. Knape's pharmacy before and after conversion. A point to note is that, whereas only four rows of linoleum squares are clearly visible in the "before" picture, now eight rows are clear. The store now has a clean, uncluttered look, and the "signposting" makes it simple for the customer to find the goods he wants to buy.

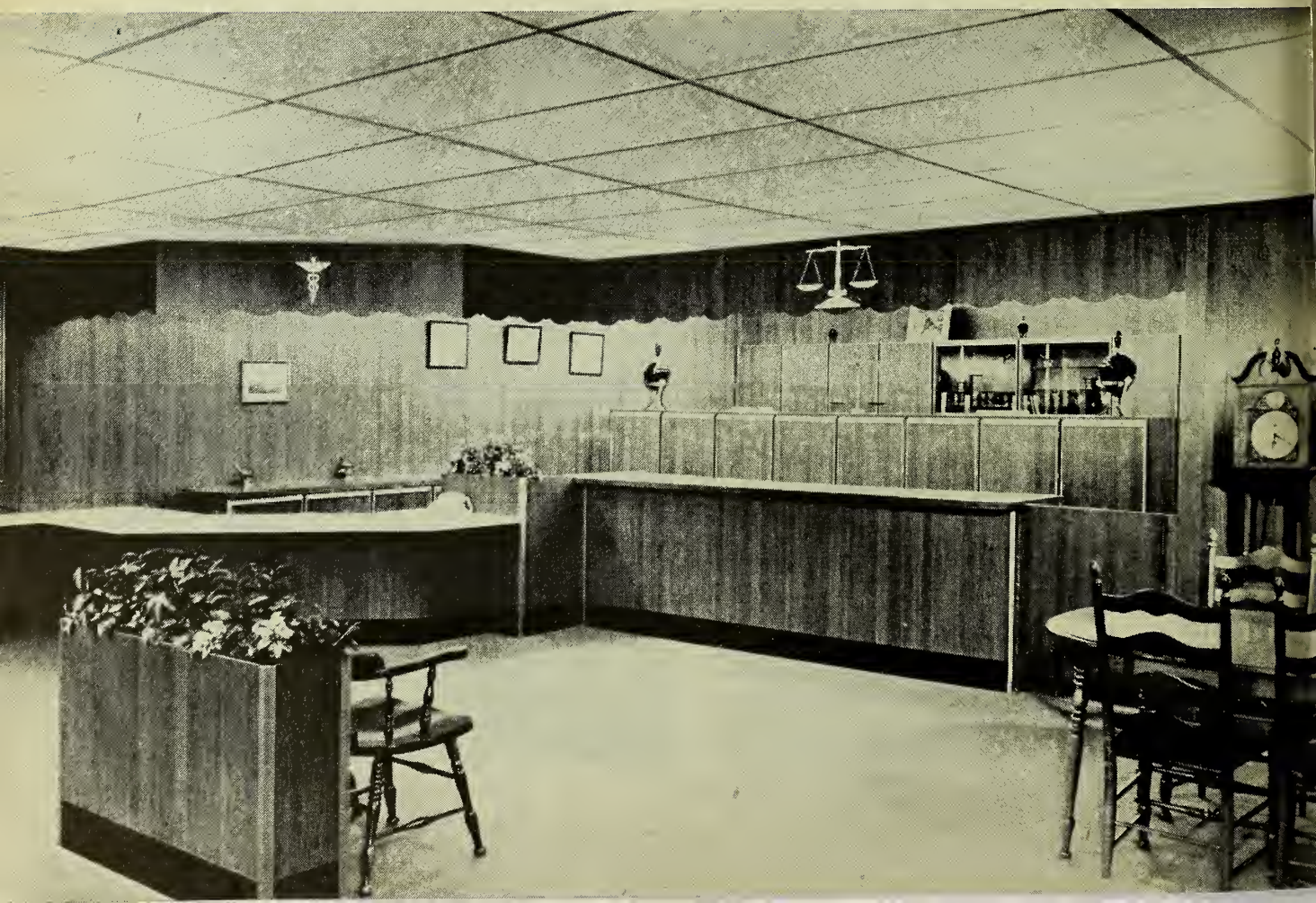
PHARMACY WITHOUT COMMERCIALISM

A prefabricated "community" pharmacy on offer in the United States

A PHARMACY design based on "a new concept of professional pharmacy," in which the accent is on the individual pharmacist and his professional function in his community has been devised and given concrete form by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, in collaboration with the American Pharmaceutical Association.

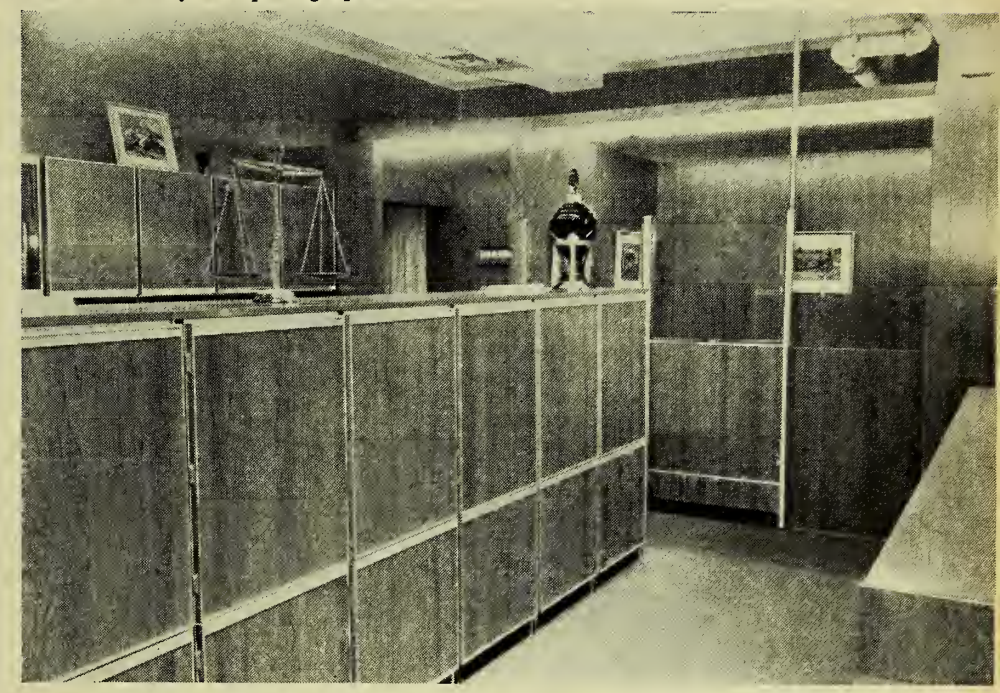
The designers' suggestion represents a revolutionary change in pharmaceutical environment. There is no open display of merchandise. The customer is indeed a "patient," the pharmacist becoming his personal practitioner. A new centre on the proposed model is thought likely to have its greatest appeal to entrants to the profession who are in course of completing their academic careers, or to established pharmacists who are interested in full-time professional practice "but have not recognised its potential for financial as well as psychic reward." There is provision in the scheme for a patient record system, a professional library and an extensive drug information service for prescribers, together with a "patient health information centre" service.

How the interior will look.



Facia on the demonstration model.

"Patient's" view of the dispensing department.



The designers emphasise that the centre must be separate, and not part of a larger establishment, and that "advertising must be restricted to professional services and institutional messages." To operate the scheme would demand "professional fees for professional services."

In the layout there is an attractive reception area, in which the patient is able to wait in comfort while prescriptions are being dispensed. Patients' treatment is intended to be recorded in complete detail on index cards so that at a later date the pharmacist is quickly able to confirm dosage, renewal instructions, detect contraindications, and "consult with the physician in a knowledgeable way." About 20 per cent. of total sales in such centres are expected to be for non-prescription items and it is anticipated that proprietaries for self-medication should be available. The "total absence of commercialism" is apparent even in the type and location of the cash register, which is placed so as to be inconspicuous in its setting —"and what's more it doesn't ring."

Offered as "Package Deal"

A centre on the model as illustrated and with a basic stock amounting to about $10,000 is offered to American pharmacists. It includes an electric typewriter with carbon ribbon, torsion balances, weights, mortars and pestles, display bottles, with *décor* in modern, French-provincial, or early-American style panelling, plus cabinets, work table, desk and chairs, and a "handsome and durable rug on the floor" for a price "something under $30,000 delivered and installed."

Building and the frontage would be extra, as would lighting or plumbing connections. The demonstration model was officially opened by the Vice-president of the United States when he attended the 112th annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Detroit, Michigan, United States, on March 22.

Dispensary from within.

Modernising a Pharmacy—1

Mr. R. Clitherow, M.P.S., Liverpool, discusses a number of practical points and gives hints from his own experience of modernising four pharmacies

IT is the intention in this and later articles to bring to the fore problems and ideas that have come my way in the process of modernising four pharmacies. Most, if not all, of the ideas I have gained from elsewhere, but I trust that the results of the modernisations I have carried out in my own pharmacies will enable others to achieve even better results at lower costs.

Matters of Budget

The first point that needs discussion is money, because no matter by what route you arrive at your modernised pharmacy, in the end you have to sit down and write out a cheque. My approach to the subject of capital is to start at zero because, if you are not capable of making profits out of capital borrowed from outside agencies, then your refit is, in my view, financially an unsound move, and the borrowed money ought to be employed in other ways. With zero capital as the starting point it is necessary to compute what your requirements are going to be. I believe that the following method is as sound as any. First determine the minimum percentage increase that can reasonably be expected over the next few years, for on the answer to that most difficult question depends the whole refit. Factors that influence the decision include slum clearance and subsequent redevelopment, and the change in population density that goes with those changes. Do not expect redevelopment with multi-story flats to bring a higher population density—it seldom does, owing both to the increased space required between buildings and to restrictions by corporations and others over permitted numbers of persons (a fact often overlooked in estimating potential customers). Road widening schemes (which can easily mean that you find yourself faced with a compulsory purchase order against you in five or six years' time); no-waiting signs; parking restrictions or the movement of the local car park to a new site; what the old site is going to be used for—these are but a few influencing factors that make a visit to the local planning department well worth the effort, if only for peace of mind, to find out what is likely to happen in the vicinity of the shop.

With the estimated percentage increase worked out it is only a short step to the estimated increased profit per annum. Having arrived at that figure you should, I suggest, have a talk with your accountant, raising with him some or all of the following points:—Number of years for replacement of capital from the profits (one of the first questions the bank manager asks), capital allowances, replacement allowances, depreciation and method of application, variations in interest rates and where to borrow the money, changes in the wage bill due to increase/decrease of staff, extra capital required for stock to cope with the increased business, stock turn and ways of reducing stock, variations in style of trading as a result of the modernisation, and the effect it can have on gross profits, increases in rent, rates, gas and/or electricity. All of those may take a slice out of expected profit. I would especially advise caution against under-estimating the electricity bill, which a modernisation might easily double. I do not offer below any indications of actual variations I have experienced under any of those heads except with electricity, because no two premises are the same or have the same factors influencing them.

Having determined the quantity of capital that may be spent, your next essential step is to apportion it to the various factors that make up the modernisation. First, the building. Do the walls need attention? Are there to be any alterations to the shape of the shop? Next, the ceiling, then the floor and its covering, painting and decorating, the shopfront (if to be modernised or improved), the position and shape of the dispensary, the plumbing, electricity, and gas. Last, but not least, the actual fittings.

To any who are surprised to see fittings put last in the list, let me say that it is surprising what a high proportion of the expenditure the former items absorb.

I now turn to consider the items in more detail, but I point out that no single factor should be considered more important than any other. It is necessary to build up the picture slowly, and the longer the time spent on doing that the better. I reckon on at least twelve to eighteen months. Alterations to the building will depend on type of trade (proportion of dispensing to counter), and the space required for stock, toilets, office, garage or other amenities or for rooms for chiropody or optics departments, photographic projection theatre, etc. A large back yard, if it exists, might be profitably developed to permit expansion in or improvement of one or more of sections of the trade. The modernisation that is being carried out may be aimed at expanding the business within its present confines, but if at the same time the property is developed the increased facilities that will be offered as a result are best brought to the public's notice at a time of modernisation, when curiosity is at its highest. In all probability the only thing that demands, or makes desirable, a structural alteration is the dispensary, because that of all sections tends to require the most "tidying up" in order to meet changes brought about by (a) the National Health Service and (b) the proliferation of "ethicals."

Manipulating Perspectives

The ceiling is in modern times a feature that is greatly used in influencing the general appearance of the premises. The lower the ceiling the deeper and wider the shop appears, owing to effects of perspective. Also the lower the ceiling the smaller the volume, hence reduction in fuel required to keep the shop warm. On the other hand the expense of bringing the height of the ceiling down by means of a "false" ceiling reduces the capital available for the other projects, and I would not consider the change advisable unless the condition of the present ceiling is such as to require major replastering. Much the same appearance as is produced by a low ceiling may also be obtained by darkening (with dark blue or other suitable paint) but that tends to reduce the general level of illumination in the shop and might mean more lights. Another possibility is to paint the ceiling brilliant white and try to "lose" it altogether. That is what I usually do, but that course also has a disadvantage: without a "lid on" the shop loses "atmosphere," unless some things of interest (paintings, drug jars, etc.), are placed on the pelmet or walls above the fixtures.

The floor and its covering can pose several problems whether the shop is old or brand new. In my opinion it is best to have floors finished in vinyl asbestos tiling if that is possible, for although such tiling is one of the most expensive flooring methods, with heavy traffic and high heels it works out cheapest in the long run, and any worn patches are more easily replaced than other methods allow. A problem I have encountered in three of my shops I pass on for interest's sake. The floor, when laid twenty years ago, was of boards laid in concrete, the backs of the boards having been treated with pitch. Lino was then laid on them. Over the years the "life" went out of the concrete, the damp rose through the nail holes, and because of the lino the boards sweated and rotted. When the lino was lifted the rotted boards were discovered, and the complete floor was then lifted, the concrete bed asphalted over and the new

lino, or tile, laid. The motto of the story is that, in laying a floor with a solid base, one should try to get an asphalt surface put in. That is beneficial in three ways—one, it keeps out the damp; two, it is an ideal surface for tiling on to; and three, it has more resilience than concrete and in consequence is easier on the assistants' and your own legs.

The pattern of the flooring is a fascinating subject. On the whys and wherefores of directional patterns and their use I do not feel competent to speak (and it would take several pages to cover the subject), so I will make do with a few comments. The basic facts are that a pattern going across the shop has the effect of widening it and making it look less deep. That may be desired but the psychologist will say that lines or patterns across the floor act as mental barriers to the purchasing public and that, by preventing the customer from entering or passing further into the shop, you lose trade. If, on the other hand, you run the pattern from the door to the rear the shop looks deeper but narrower, and people will walk down the pattern to the back of the shop. All is well unless they feel that the shop is too narrow, and then they just don't enter. The problem of floor pattern is further complicated by the location of the fittings (cash desk, counters, gondolas, scales, seats, etc.), since each of those must, in its own right, influence the direction of the customer's route. What do we do, as pharmacists? My solution is to choose the material the floor is to be covered in, then to ask the shopfitter to send a scale plan of the shop and layout to the design department of the floor-covering manufacturer for his suggestions. (They will probably take several weeks to reach you.)

Timing the Operations

The painting and decorating are reasonably easy, since the *décor* is a matter of personal taste, and the only problem is the time taken to do the job. One thought that occurs to me is that the painting should be finished before the fixtures are put in. I say that for two reasons. The painters will be able to work much more quickly if they do not have to be quite so cautious of the fittings, and if the new fittings are in place the sheets will deposit dust on them and spoil their brilliance, apart from which the extra dusting required of the staff will come at a time when they could be better employed straightening out.

Modernising the shopfront is something of which I have little knowledge. My comment is that, if the new front will not pay for itself in five to ten years, then the sums of money spent on it are not warranted. For my own part I have removed window backs, changed to rod dressing and altered the appearance of the front by changing the paint to a more striking colour (post office red, lemon, etc.). I have had plenty of criticism of the colour schemes, but I do not know of a single person who will not enter because of the extreme colour. My own view is unchanged that, as between front and interior, the inside *décor* is the more important. It should be such as to make the customer feel comfortable and disposed to spend money.

The dispensary I propose to discuss later with the fittings, since its position and shape may influence the fittings used.

Plumbing, gas and electricity are no real problem to those moving into new premises. In older buildings the time to rewire is obviously while the place is topsy turvy and before the decorators come. Modern fittings have pelmet lighting, and that means more current and sockets and even a bigger meter and invariably heavier cable. When arranging the sockets, window lights, etc., one should work out what, if anything, it would be desirable to have operated by a time-switch, and get that seen to at the same time.

The type and disposition of heating has a marked effect on success. If the heating is at floor level two or three things may occur. Space is being occupied that might easily accommodate more fittings, and a local centre of heat is created to which the staff will gravitate, especially first thing on a cold morning. Once they have got the backs of their legs accustomed to the higher temperature they will be more conscious of the drop when they move away, even though the rest of the shop may, by true standards, be comfortably warm. I consider the best form of heating to be an industrial fan heater over the door. I have not tried the hot-air curtains, and can therefore make no comment about them. With any system there are advantages and disadvantages and, as with the rest of the "refit," the ultimate decision must be the proprietor's. The advantages of the "curtain" method are that the appliance is using space that could be used for little else, and the cold air entering the shop with each customer is warmed. The customer also feels the warm blast, which can be very comforting on a cold day, and that may improve his or her disposition (should it be in need of improvement). The greatest criticism that has reached me of the method is that it spreads dust. That appears to be the more troublesome the smaller the shop and the lower the ceiling, since the air is drawn through the back of the fan, and with a higher ceiling a greater volume of air is available without ground disturbance. I have used infra-red heaters in pharmacies and I find that, by and large, they are ineffective in a large shop and are only suitable for waiting rooms and dispensaries.

Methylation of Morphine

M. A. PHILLIPS, D.Sc., M.I.Chem.E.*

CODEINE, methyl morphine, is obtained, according to the literature, by the methylation of morphine, using phenyltrimethylammonium chloride, which is itself obtained by autoclaving dimethyl aniline with methyl chloride. During the methylation of morphine dimethylaniline is recovered as a re-usable by-product.

It struck the author as curious that the corresponding ethyl morphine is manufactured by straightforward ethylation of morphine in alkaline solution using ethyl chloride, where as methylation as described is a complex process and costly in plant, recovery apparatus, etc. In fact, my collaborators and I have found that it is not necessary; methylation of morphine in alkaline solution with methyl chloride under a pressure of about 2 atmospheres has been found in our laboratories to give a 95 per cent. yield of codeine base with no significant amount of unmethylated morphine. Furthermore, it has been found that simple addition of one equivalent of dimethyl sulphate to an aqueous solution of sodium morphine gives an equally high yield of codeine base, suitable for preparation of codeine salts (for example, the phosphate) with no complications due to unmethylated morphine; that method does not need pressure and is done at about 60° C. It is known that a number of British and European firms use those simplified methods for the manufacture of codeine base, but no patent on the process has been discovered; it is probably hidden in some older and not readily accessible publication.

The use of dimethyl sulphate eliminates the need for plant for recovery of dimethylaniline and unmethylated morphine and hence saves substantially in capital cost of plant. That required for the dimethyl sulphate method consists principally of a stirred pan, feed tank, and filter or centrifuge. The yield by this method compares favourably with that obtained by the better known but more complicated method that employs phenyltrimethylammonium chloride as methylating agent.

*Dr. M. A. Phillips and Associates, and Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.

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"BEFORE AND AFTER" pictures of an old-established West-country pharmacy that was recently modernised

The old shopfront, known to many pharmacists who have visited the cathedral city of Hereford.

The new frontage still retaining display windows yet offering a clear view of the interior.

"THE best outside London" is how the *Hereford Times* described a recent modernisation carried out by Chave & Jackson, Ltd., chemists, Broad Street, Hereford. The business is well known as having had one of the most attractive shopfronts among old-established pharmacies of the West-country, and the company have had to take care, in bringing themselves up to date, not to allow that image to suffer. The choice of green marble for the facia and surrounds seems to show quite a remarkable consonance of outlook with the proprietors of a pharmacy in the extreme South-east of the country, whose

The customer enters a spacious, well lit, well departmentalised interior that looks full of interest and stock at all points yet remains orderly.

At left: A view of the interior as it was before alterations were put in hand. Below: A view of the new interior as the staff usually see it: looking towards the street.

transformation was recently described and illustrated in these columns (see *C. & D.*, March 6, p. 231). A great deal of forethought was given in the planning of the alterations to ensure that they went through with as little inconvenience to customers as possible.

Maintaining Continuity

Continuity of character has been maintained by the provision for displaying carboys and mortars on a shelf above the entrance in such a way that they are visible from outside. For that purpose the ceiling of the shop was raised —a move in the opposite direction from many recent installations, in which "false" ceilings have tended to be a feature. In the modernisation of the interior the space for stock has been doubled, and a staff and sterile dispensing rooms have been provided. A flat above the shop enables the company to maintain a twenty-four-hour watch and to deal with emergency demands for medicines or sickroom requisites from customers. On the roof there are to be found objects not usually associated with the running of a pharmacy, namely weather instruments. The "before and after" pictures were taken in July 1964 and February 1965 respectively.

A RECENT REFIT

OVERCOMING A SURREY CHEMIST'S PROBLEM

Illustrated above are two aspects of the interior of the pharmacy of Mr. J. A. Lee at 112 Central Road, Worcester Park, Surrey, which was recently modernised, and the interior fitted with Counterpoint equipment. The sales area is 340 sq. ft. or so and hence Mr. Lee faced a difficult storage problem. Along one wall therefore cupboards have been installed above the wall units. That adaptation has gone a long way to solve a problem that is often met in other pharmacies.

Five Pharmacy Conversions

PLANNING TO ACHIEVE INCREASED SALES

A SHARP rise in the sales of a group of five Surrey pharmacies illustrates what can be achieved when a progressive chemist enters into planning partnership with shopfitting experts on a programme of modernisation.

The pharmacist is Mr. R. Hocken, managing director of H. Hocken, Ltd., and in three years he has spent more than £16,000 in converting his pharmacies in Redhill, Reigate, Chipstead, Kingswood and Old Coulsdon on an open dispensary theme. He appointed Bulman (Store Equipment), Ltd., to assist in the planning and to equip the shops on modern, self-selection lines.

Mr. Hocken sums up his shop policy as "using the most attractive and modern equipment available to achieve maximum sales whilst at all times maintaining a professional image and still giving our customers personal attention." The open dispensary plays an important rôle in establishing the balance.

Since the programme was completed in November 1964, Mr. Hocken has been able to report increases in turnover ranging from 15 per cent. in one pharmacy to 30 per cent. in another, and in so doing has proved that even shops with a static family trade can improve their turnover considerably (and their service and range of goods) for a modest outlay.

In all five pharmacies the dispensary has been moved further to the rear of the existing shop and in some the building was extended so that the shop area could be increased. All five dispensaries were condensed by the use of Bulman dispensary shelving and prescription units, which increase the linear footage of dispensary shelving in a smaller wall area.

The open dispensary not only gives the pharmacist full visual control of the shop but also allows the customer to observe the pharmacist at work and the professional conditions in which he operates. Mr. Hocken prefers customers to remain at a little distance from the dispensary "window," and so places the service counter a few feet in front of the dispensary.

The service counter and cash till at the rear of the shop also ensure that customers use the full length of the store. Customer flow and movement is also encouraged, wherever possible, by the use of Bulman island units.

Mr. Hocken prefers to keep drawer space, glass insert cases and counters to a minimum, using them only where it is necessary to supervise the sale of drugs, or for demonstrating agency cosmetics or photographic equipment. Where showcases or counters would interfere with the customer flow and make the use of island units difficult pull-out shelves are used instead, providing point-of-sale demonstration surfaces.

Throughout the group of pharmacies the accent is on open shelving and full use is made of Bulman equipment in creating an interesting and appealing display offering the customer the maximum number of facings in the space available and providing self-selection with shopping comfort. Bulman translucent canopy facias give the customer an immediate guide to merchandise and provide the package faces with correct lighting.

A careful study was made of shop lighting and even the floor patterns have been used to good effect in encouraging customer flow. The *décor* is quiet and unobtrusive, blending the

The most recent conversion in the Hocken group. The counter and till at the rear make it difficult for customers to get right up to the dispensary "window" but still offer them a good view of the pharmacist at work. The island unit helps customer flow and movement. The nursery and baby corner is particularly good in this pharmacy, which is at Old Coulsdon.

Left: The Bulman canopy lighting gives customers a quick guide to the whereabouts of merchandise in the Redhill pharmacy. Viewed from the dispensary the visual control of the store offered by the open dispensary is evident. Right: The photographic section in the Redhill pharmacy. A projector room is on the first floor.

background into an overall picture. Full use is made of washable plastic surfaces to facilitate easy cleaning. Pegboard display panels have been used to provide display space on pillars and awkward corners.

New Fronts

New shopfronts have been installed in three of the conversions, and in two the window backs were removed and the shop opened up so far as was possible. The new fronts are of simple and effective design, incorporating full-length widows with shallow and low window displays to allow full and inviting views of the interior.

Here is a brief review of the five conversions. The shop at Station Approach, Chipstead, was converted in October 1962 at a cost of £1,500, including new floor, lighting and *décor*. Shop area was increased by 58 sq. ft. Turnover in a fixed residential area increased immediately by 20 per cent. and settled down to a 15 per cent. increase on pre-conversion figures, the extra space allowing for many more customers than could previously be in the shop at one time. Here the old shopfront was retained.

The shop at Waterhouse Lane, Kingswood, was converted in February 1963 at a cost of £2,000, including a new shopfront, new floor, lighting and *décor*. Here the actual shop area was increased by 112 sq. ft. and turnover rose 30 per cent.

The shop at Station Road, Redhill, required major alterations including a new front, dropped ceiling, and an expensive construction job to provide support for the building after the removal of a wall. The cost, including lighting, new floor and equipment, was £6,000, but the conversion in August 1963, increased the shop area by 160 sq. ft. and turnover shot up by more than 20 per cent. There is also a strong photographic section.

A wall also had to be removed at the Lesbourne Road store, Reigate, but the floor space was increased by 126 sq. ft. after the conversion in November 1963. The £2,800 bill, including the reconstruction, new floor, lighting and *décor*, as well as shop equipment. Here again there is no passing trade, but sales to existing customers went up 15 per cent., providing a superb example of maximum selling techniques being used in a pharmacy which nevertheless retains its dignity and professional appearance.

The shop at Coulsdon Road, Old Coulsdon, was converted at a cost of £4,000 and space was increased by 133 sq. ft. in November 1964. A new building was added at the rear to make room for the dispensary and stockroom, and a new shopfront, floor and lighting were installed. Despite the loss of 100 houses in the district, turnover immediately rose 17½ per cent.

The cost of the conversions differed considerably, depending on the age of the building, and the scale of alterations that needed to be made, but Mr. Hocken is now able to point to five modern family pharmacies, offering local residents a wide range of merchadise and comfortable shopping in well lit shops all well heated (three by electric fans, two by gas).

HEATING FROM ABOVE

Low temperature radiant ceiling method

THE heating of a pharmacy raises difficult problems that are not readily solved. Recently a new system of heating has been introduced that appears to have been successful in the pharmacy of Mr. G. L. Hutt, Lower Market Street, Penryn, Cornwall. When modernising the pharmacy, the architect recommended that the shop and dispensary should be heated by the low temperature radiant ceiling method. He had regard to the problems of the space available, desirable arrangement of the shop, possibility of damage to stock and the effect on volatile fluids. In the Riviera ceiling heating system manufactured by the Atkinson Electrical & Engineering Co., Ltd., Penryn, Cornwall, the whole ceiling is raised to an approximate temperature of 102° F. The construction and installation of the ceiling can be described as conventional in that the standard size "plasterlath" sections are nailed up to the joists in the usual way and then plaster-skimmed and decorated. The plasterlath sections however are integrated with fire resistant "Poron" insulation and an electrically safe low temperature heating element. Connections are made progressively during installation and the system is thermostatically and time controlled. The evenness of temperature at the levels concerned is remarkable, namely 60° F. plus or minus two degrees from floor level to six feet. The overhead radiation system thus provides adequate warmth without undue air heating and air movement so providing a much cleaner and healthier atmosphere. It has been noticed that such fluids as ether, chloroform, etc., do not appear to evaporate excessively even when kept on upper shelves. Maximum earning power for the available floor space is achieved, there being no boiler house, radiator ducts, etc., and, more important, no restriction whatever on placing of counters, fittings, lights, etc.

Cool in Summer

The manufacturers of the system have made even the thermostats invisible, incorporating them in the light-switch boxes. Multi-circuit programme units are available and have been used successfully in domestic installations. A further advantage of the system is stated to be provision of insulation from summer heat, thus keeping the shop cool. Another incidental advantage is that of between-floor sound insulation.

ECONOMICAL DESIGN AND EXECUTION

Advantages of a complete "shopfitter"

AN example of the advantages of using a shopfitter who has immediately available craftsmen experienced in all aspects of building and installation work is to be seen in a pharmacy recently built to serve the localised development in the country area of Hockley, Essex. Ballard Bros., Ltd., 35 Benfleet Road, Hadleigh, Benfleet, Essex, undertook all the responsibility for the planning, advice, liaison with the developers, obtaining necessary approvals from landlords, Town and Country Planning Committee and ensuring compliance with local byelaws. The contract also included screeding and tiling floors, plastering, complete electrical installation, arranging supply with the Electricity and Gas Boards and the shopfitting throughout. Basic essentials in such projects, especially where development is limited, is to relate expenditure with estimated trading to ensure sound investment. The planning must exclude fripperies and costly luxuries and present a good clean appearance to engender confidence.

Mahogany was decided for shopfront framing generally as, being under a canopy, maintenance could be kept to a minimum. The projecting showcase window allows for special displays of cameras, cosmetics, etc. Open "look thro" window provides a view of self-selection wall fittings, gondola and sundry "impulse" displays. Main panel to fascia is opal Perspex with smaller panel of grey Perspex, lettering is applied dark blue Perspex.

Interior was planned with self-selection adjustable shelf display units on left-hand wall, lighted by fluorescent concealed behind pelmet. A 6 ft. gondola matching wall units provides an island display.

Mahogany was chosen for general construction in order to avoid "a supermarket appearance" but at the same time the designs were such as to ensure maximum selling displays. One wall was fitted with a mahogany adjustable shelf, tray and drawer units for proprietary medicines. A rear screen included a photographic display section and storage unit with a window to dispensary and access to rear store. A dispensary behind the screen was fitted with a standard bench, drawer and adjustable shelf units, together with stainless steel sink and water heater. Easily cleaned materials were chosen for all working surfaces and the walls tiled, whilst for the floors Marleyflex tiles were used. Ballard Bros. believe that the advantages to be obtained from a "complete" shopfitter are obvious.

At left: The functional yet attractive frontage encourages impulse purchases. Above: The interior is well lit and engenders confidence.

Using Unit Fittings

An excellent example in Ipswich

SLOPING COUNTER TOPS: Considerable use of a sloping counter top unit is evident in the recently completed Ipswich Co-operative pharmaceutical department. The units and the other fittings are from the E plan range offered by Eustace & Partners, Ltd., Western Avenue, London, W.3. The installation by shopfitters W. A. Halls & Son, Ltd., Colchester.

Advice on Modernisation

SYMPOSIUM AT SHOPFITTING EXHIBITION

THE pharmacist is a professional man but he is also businessman; his professional qualification determines his mode of earning a living but it is his skill as a shopkeeper that decides his standard of living. Thus said MR. J. HARROD (sales manager, Counterpoint Store Equipment, Ltd.) discussing the mechanics of modernisation at a symposium on "Shop Modernisation for the Retail Chemist" held in conjunction with the Shopfitting and Self-service Exhibition at Olympia, recently. Retailing methods were changing as the result of new techniques of mass production that affected virtually every commodity entering into daily life. A retailer could not nowadays rely — if indeed he ever could — on a moderately easy living.

Still in With a Chance

Despite their disadvantages he thought that small independent shopkeepers could still do well, provided they were sufficiently astute to play up their advantages and overcome their handicaps. Pharmacists were professional men and that should be their strong point but a professional qualification was like a hereditary title—" the possessor could slip into the error of being over-impressed with the weight of his own dignity and trust in the letters after his name or the handle before it rather than in himself." Gone were the days when pharmacists could retire to their dispensaries leaving the retail side to be run by subordinates. If National Health Service sales were included the figures for pharmacy turnover showed that chemists enjoyed a 41 per cent. growth between 1957 and 1964. That compared favourably with a 33 per cent. average growth for retail trade as a whole. However much of the increase had come through N.H.S. sales rather than counter sales it was counter sales that were really important as far as the pharmacist's standard of living was concerned. Counter sales averaged 61 per cent. of revenue and probably accounted for considerably more of net profit.

The way to increase counter sales was to modernise, and to appreciate that it was not only the shop that had to be modernised but also the retailing methods employed thereafter. If a retailer modernised and did not substantially improve his turnover and rate of profit, either he had modernised incredibly badly or, what was more likely, he had failed to change his merchandising methods. The Nielsen chart indicated an average 10 per cent. increase in the first year following modernisation over and above the average increase in turnover of all other chemist shops, and a 20 per cent. gain above the average by the third year. It was important to note, he said, that the average increased turnover attained by the multiples, who retained experienced and qualified merchandisers, after modernisation was about 5-6 per cent. more than that achieved by the smaller retailer. That fact underlined the importance of adapting retailing methods to suit the modernised conditions of new premises. Locating his shop correctly was the most important single decision the retailer could take. The value of the retail premises could probably best be assessed in terms of the pedestrian traffic likely to pass by. Whether the business was sited in a rapidly growing or a sluggishly declining area the pharmacist must make an all-out effort to bring the passer-by into the shop. Mr. Harrod said that no hard and fast rule governed the ratio of investment in shopfitting to that of other main items but as a suggested proportion the total amortized investment in shopfitting, including the front, exterior and services, should be over twice the annual rental calculated at the figure a retailer would have to pay if the lease were signed at today's prices. Below that level there was a clear indication that the appearance of the shop fell short of that demanded by the site occupied and the turnover probably did not match the site's potential. As a more detailed check, basing calculations on the knowledge that modernisation should increase turnover 20 per cent. within three years, the gross revenue that should accrue could be worked out on the basis of current turnover and the net profit calculated after taking into account bank charges, etc. Every retailer should be aware of the rate of return on his current investment and it was reasonable to require broadly similar rates of return on any further investment. It was therefore relatively simple to calculate the sum that might justifiably be spent at any particular stage of a business's development.

Estimating Cost

The next problem was to know the cost of re-equipping. Much depended on the quality of work required and what structural alterations had to be made. Wall units could cost as little as £12 a foot run but the result would be hardly suitable for a pharmacy. A pharmacist in a moderately prosperous area would be better advised to think in terms of about £17 per foot run. There were many areas where the quality of the business justified spending up to £20 per foot run. Mr. Harrod gave figures for interior and exterior modernisation of a hypothetical pharmacy of 550 sq. ft. sales area located in a moderately prosperous neighbourhood, the total being under £3,000 or about £5 10s. per square foot.

He recommended seeking the aid of an architect if it were intended to spend in the region of £10,000 or more. On selection of a shopfitter, Mr. Harrod advised approaching other pharmacists who had had their shops modernised or writing to the National Association of Shopfitters for the names of recommended companies experienced in pharmacy work. Custom-built fittings, he thought, were an extravagance. Established modular ranges of equipment were not only less expensive but were generally designed on the basis of experience gained after numerous applications. Because many standard ranges were built on a 3 ft. or a 4 ft. module they were easily interchangeable. That provided flexibility in experimentaing with layout to achieve the right formula. It allowed additional equipment to be added later and it permitted the cost of modernisation to be spread over stages.

On the subject of finance, Mr. Harrod recommended purchasing equipment outright. Hire purchase was expensive but created an asset if the retailer was thinking of retiring in the near future. Simple hire was cheaper on current expenses but did not give possession.

Fittings should not only be effective but should enhance the professional aspect of the business, the design should be up to date but sober and of a type that did not date too easily. The chemist should check that fixing points for shelves were sufficiently close to obviate "sag"; drawer sizes were of correct proportions and would handle easily when full and could be satisfactorily sub-divided to facilitate storage. Cupboard doors must slide or open smoothly; pelmets must be interchangeable; units should enable all merchandise to be clearly price marked and be capable of holding an adequate amount of stock but of displaying that stock attractively.

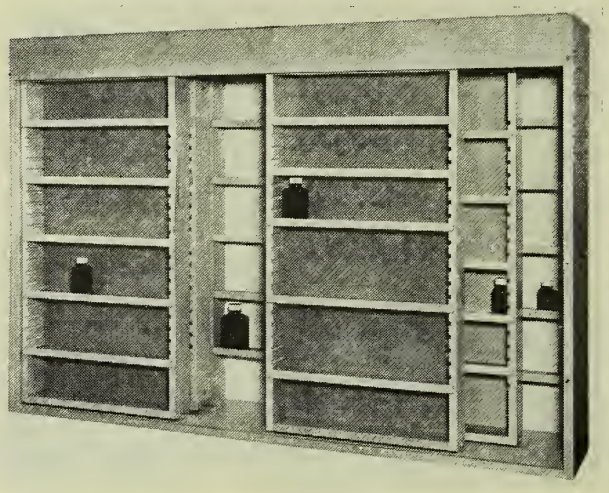
Helping the Shopfitter

On the question of layout, Mr. Harrod said that the shopfitter might be experienced but he was a stranger to any particular business. The retailer must provide the basic information on type of neighbourhood, goods that would sell, and the importance to be attached to the various departments. The pharmacy could then be planned so that the equipment did its full share of work. The disposition of the merchandise should be such that the chances of a customer making an impulse purchase were maximal. Impulse lines must therefore be placed next to planned-purchase items. Regular-demand goods must be positioned so that they could only be reached by passing goods only periodically required. The till and the pharmacy or main counter would exert the main gravitational pull. They should be placed as far back as possible to draw customers past impulse lines and particularly those that could be bought in other retail outlets. Layout must be informative. Price tickets, however modest, were the hand-maidens of self-selection. They did not deter impulse but allowed it to operate in full. Customers had grown accustomed to seeing good prices, particularly the younger generation who were the future customers.

Second speaker in the symposium, MR. K. LONG (modernisation executive, Unichem, Ltd.) asked: "What kind of picture does the average chemist shop conjure up in the mind's eye ?" It was,

he suggested, a rather dull picture of a small shopping area surrounded by counters piled high with cardboard display material. Did the customers realise that the shop was carrying perhaps 10,000 lines? The pharmacist often left his staff to do his shopkeeping. But in these days when good staff were difficult to obtain could he really trust them with what was, in effect, his "bread and butter"? Mr. Long related how he had posed as an inquiry agent to discover what people in the street thought the chemist shop carried in the way of merchandise. On the first occasion he had positioned himself near a traditional chemist shop. The people he questioned could only name obvious items such as medicine, baby foods and surgical requirements. In an area where there were several modernised chemist shops the people interviewed were able to list a comprehensive range of goods including cosmetics and toiletries. In a modernised shop the customers could see the merchandise, they could see the price and they got service—or, as he preferred to term it, assisted self-selection. A 6 ft. counter would obscure 6 ft. of wall space—and 6 ft. of wall space would sell more merchandise than 6 ft. of counter space, he said. Some pharmacists, he said, were twenty years behind the times. The question was often asked: why did manufacturers produce so much display material for the counter? The answer, said Mr. Long, was that there were still so many chemists with large, traditional counters.

Final speaker was Mr. G. A. Slater (an executive of Max Factor, Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd., and formerly sales promotion manager for the Beecham group's toiletries division). He said the chemist would always have an important rôle to play as a link in the N.H.S. chain of supply. But many were not keeping pace with modern shop developments nor were they making a sufficiently strong sales effort. They should be competing for the housewife's money. The largest proportion was necessarily spent on food but, he asked, was the chemist getting his fair share of what was left for necessities and luxuries? Mr. Slater showed slides to illustrate how supermarkets achieved attractive displays of toiletries which required no personal assistance. Self-selection *could* encourage pilferage, he said, but it also enabled the staff to be more vigilant. It allowed the pharmacist to devote his time to the side of his business that could not be run on self-selection.



DISPENSARY UNIT: Although most dispensary fittings are designed to suit individual requirements, the cabinet from Counterpoint Store Equipment, Ltd., Rochford Road, Southend, Essex, is ideal for the storage of varying sized bottles in the minimum of space. The five shallow storage racks are fited with adjustable lipped shelves and slide easily on nylon runners.

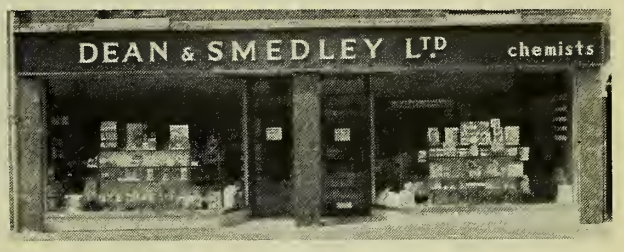
A BROAD FRONT: When reorganising the business of Overton & Pickup it was decided to transfer the pharmacy at Kenton, Middlesex, about a quarter of a mile further along Kenton Park Parade to larger premises. Contracts were placed with Supreme Shopfitters, Ltd., 226 High Street North, East Ham, London, E.6, who were responsible for both designing and installing the new pharmacy. The new branch covers an area 24 ft. wide and 45 ft. long. The shop being wider than most normal pharmacies a dividing wall was built 4 ft. in off the left-hand wall, and that provided a section which, when fitted out with shelves, made a stockroom, with the front section as a small display window. The remainder of the shopfront is entirely open. The interior wall was fitted with Super-Plan self-selection units. The other wall is arranged for counter service with all-glass showcases, and the dispensary at the rear is fitted with modern dispensary units. Above: The interior of the pharmacy. Left: The exterior.

Shopfitting and Contractors

Wholesaler's advisory service

AN increasing number of wholesale organisations are making available to their customers information concerning the practice of retail pharmacy that has been accumulated and hitherto remained within their own files. One example is the shopfitting advisory service offered by E. H. Butler & Son, Ltd., Leicester. The company has, during its normal course of business, been in regular contact with suppliers and contractors and is able to give free, unbiased advice on shopfitting installations most appropriate to the needs of an individual pharmacy. The company has developed what it terms the Sell-more system of modernisation and merchandising. Customers are offered suggested designs and plans relating to shopfitting, shop fronts or "a complete reorganisation." If required the company is able often to suggest modifications of current arrangements so as to increase floor space and display area. Sell-more shopfitting includes suggested designs for lighting, floors and ceilings. If necessary arrangements can be made to undertake the negotiation of contracts with various contractors and see the work through to completion. In one case the advisory service was called in to assist on the replacement of shopfittings in a pharmacy originally opened in 1958. The pharmacist, realising that fashions in shopfittings, like all other commodities, were constantly changing, wanted the price to be kept so low as possible commensurate with a sound, attractive job.

Another example concerned the purchase of the house next door to a pharmacy and the conversion of the two premises into a modern pharmacy with an ethical appearance. Both schemes were completed smoothly, with the minimum upset to normal business operations.



At left: The original premises of Dean & Smedley, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. At right: The result of conversion suggested by E. H. Butler & Son, Ltd., Leics, who also supervised the contractors during the construction.

ALUMINIUM SHELVING IN A PHARMACY: Tebrax aluminium shelving in use at Williams (Coulsdon), Ltd., 209 Chipstead Valley Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, was installed by Myers of Old Street, London. The system consists of adjustable brackets located into U-channel uprights slotted at 1-in. intervals. The brackets range from 6 in. to 24 in. in length and take shelves of glass, metal or wood. The uprights may be screwed to the wall or used to make free standing units. The six standard finishes are industrial (mill), satin (matt), polished aluminium self-colour and anodised black, gold and silver. Tebrax is manufactured and marketed by Tebrax, Ltd., 161 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

STEEL SHELVING IN A HOSPITAL PHARMACY: At the Wanstead Hospital, Hermon Hill, London, E.11, the pharmacy was recently given more space adjoining the out-patients' department, redecorated and fitted with all-steel Spur adjustable shelving. The Spur shelving (slotted uprights wall-mounted at centres of 2 or 3 ft., with brackets in sizes up to 18 in., and metal shelves) provides the department with over 450 ft. of storage space around the walls. Stove-enamelled in frost white, it takes heavy loadings, and is hygienic in use. The shelves are shaped with a step at the back to fit against the wall so that no dust, scraps of paper or other packaging material can be trapped there. The leading edge of each shelf is smooth and square, facilitating efficient labelling. Corner units permit continuous runs of shelving round adjoining walls. Intervals are adjusted simply by moving the supporting brackets to different positions. Manufacturers are Savage & Parsons, Ltd., Watford, Herts. The shelving was supplied through B. Finch & Co., Ltd., Ilford (main area stockholding distributors).

SHOPFITTING NOTES

Made for the Job.—Maund & Berg, 175 Old Street, London, E.C.1, supply "purpose-made" pharmacy fittings, counters, etc.

Shop Blinds.—"More Deans' blinds," say Deans, Deodar Road, Putney, London, S.W.15, "are tailored for shops and stores than any other make."

Easy-terms Neon.—Luminous Signs, 62 Edward Street Parade, Birmingham, 1, supply neon signs encased in clear Perspex on weekly terms. Available with red, blue or green wording.

Speedy Addition. — The extra-large keys fitted on the keyboard of the Regna Compact cash register make for quick and accurate operation. Final totals appear on the machine in neon-lit figures.

Nine Designs.—Savage & Parsons, Ltd., Watford, Herts, have introduced a range of nine gondolas with adjustable shelving based on their Spur bracket system. Brackets are adjustable in height by clipping into slotted steel uprights.

Cash Registers from Sweden.—G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Trinity Works, Halifax, Yorks, are importers of cash registers made by Hugin Kassaregister, A.B., Stockholm, Sweden, which are claimed to bring "maximum efficiency and complete security."

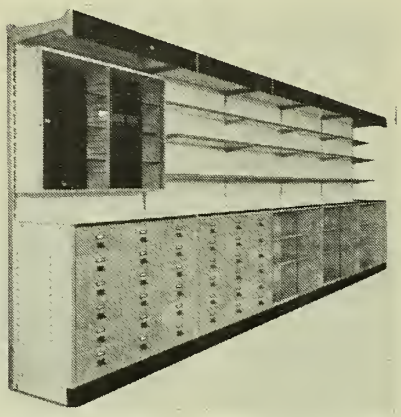
New for Shops.—William Mason & Son, Ltd., are showing shopfittings of new design and using new materials, together with the latest range of Nordia units, at their showroom at 94 Baker Street, London, W.1. The new units include counters, shelving and display cabinets.

Hard-wearing Floor Coverings.—The Crestafloors of Nairn-Williamson, Ltd., Kirkcaldy, Scotland, are a range of hardwearing, colourful floors—in vinyl or linoleum, in sheet or in tile that are tough, resilient, and easy to maintain. Free advice on their use is offered by the company.

Signs for All Purposes.—Signs for exterior or interior use, illuminated or non-illuminated in any size up to a complete facia are offered by the Alpha Hand-made Glass Co., Ltd., 803 Great Western Trading Estate, Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10. The company does not restrict itself to the material named in its title but also supplies signs in metal and Perspex.

Floor Cleaners and Seal Removers.—Floors of wood, concrete, terrazzo and synthetic coverings such as plastic and lino tiles each need their own particular cleaner. Applied Chemicals, Ltd., Salisbury Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, offer an efficient. economical cleaner for each surface. Removal of unsightly seal build-up is a major cleaning problem but the build-up can be effectively removed in one operation without damage, it is claimed, with products of the company.

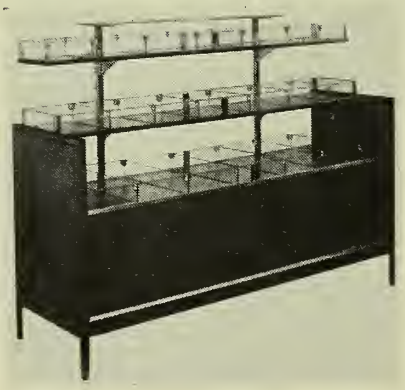
Informative Cash Registers. — The NCR3 cash register manufactured by National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 206 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, prints itemised sales on automatically cut-off price ticket. Separate totals can be obtained for the various types of sale giving a complete analysis of sales activity. Extra totals can be added to the machine as required. Other features include slip-in printing plates and automatic re-inking device.



TYPICAL UNITS: The equipment by Counterpoint Store Equipment, Ltd., Rochford Road, Southend, is completely interchangeable, the base unit being available as shelf space, cupboard with solid or glazed doors, or as a nest of drawers. The upper portion may be fitted with shelves, glass show cases or specialised units.

Firm but Flexible.—A construction system recently introduced by Versatile Fittings (W.H.S.), Ltd., 10 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, makes use of a range of ½ in. sq. aluminium tubes that lock together by means of connectors and plastic glands. Once the display has been erected twisting the tubes through a right angle by means of the key provided produces a firm joint. The ranges of connectors allows a variety of units to be assembled to suit the purpose in hand.

Beating the Smash and Grab Man.—E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., 159 St. John Street, London, E.C.1, suppliers of folding vizor grilles for protection of plate glass windows are also appointed stockists of Triplex Bandit glass, a laminate of two glass plates bonded with plastic interlayer. The interlayer is stated to be capable of stretching to three times its normal size and holds together even after glass has been splintered. The company offers advice on the most effective means of installing so as to achieve maximum security.



Dispensaries for Hire. — Anything from a cash register or a wall unit to a complete dispensary may be had on hire from Alexander Fraser Company, 175 Oxford Road, Manchester, 13, who will advise on all aspects of leasing and the method best suited to individual circumstances. If necessary a complete refit can be done as the company's leasing facilities extend to such basic items as heating, lighting and floor coverings. The scheme is being extended so that equipment can be chosen from the ranges offered by nationally known manufacturers.

Addition to Display System Range.—The Speedframe 1 in. tube construction system of Dexion, Ltd., 2 Empire way, Wembley, Middlesex, has been supplementary to the original range the tube system providing an "attractive proposition to the display market, both in appearance and economy." Although supplementary to the original range the ¾-in. tube is stated to be a system in its own right with accessories—castors, plastic caps, adjustable feet and shelf supports available. Supplied in standard packets and pre-cut lengths as required.

Interchangeable Neon Sign.—A neon sign with interchangeable letters, the Radonic, is offered by Medel (London), Ltd., 21 South Molton Street, London, W.1. A hang or stand unit that plugs straight into the mains contains a miniature radio transmitter, the waves from which excite the gas in the discharge tube letters. One unit can operate up to eighteen letters, current consumption being 60 watts. Standard colour of letters and figures is green but red and blue are available at special price. The unit was developed in Switzerland.

Counters.—Ruddock & Co. (Shopfitters), Ltd., Regents Avenue, Palmers Green, London, N.13, have designed a range of counters adaptable to every merchandising need. Each item consists of a rigid platform of laminated board supported on a mild steel frame. The ends are similarly constructed. The platform is finished at the front with a narrow plinth faced with matt black plastic. The counters may then be open or fully glazed, half glazed or with tier self-selection unit; bin topped or solid fronted. Finishes also vary from fine line veneer walnut to coloured leather fabric.

COUNTERS FOR ALL NEEDS: Two examples from the Rudduck range.

ADVERTISER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

In measles
when the question is...

HOW TO ENSURE that a child who is feverish and querulous will receive essential fluid and calories. Very often in such circumstances you are the person looked to for an answer.

The child with measles is a picture of misery. His photophobia is just one aspect of his general malaise—he is against everything, including meals of any kind. And yet some nutriment that will spare protein and provide energy and fluid is essential.

What, then, can you do to help these patients? A liquid glucose drink will very often provide the answer, and just such a drink has been in everyday clinical use for many years . . . Lucozade. So, when the question is "What shall I recommend to help this patient?" remember that Lucozade's value has been fully established over a long period of time.

Just why it is so suitable under these circumstances derives from its formulation:—

¶ Lucozade is basically a solution of liquid glucose which contains a number of carbohydrates, of which dextrose (glucose) is only one. The others (maltose, oligosaccharides and higher saccharides) comprise more than 80% of the total weight of the constituents. It is erroneous, therefore, to think of liquid glucose as being dextrose in liquid form. For instance, it is not as sweet as dextrose (or sucrose). The relative sweetnesses are: liquid glucose 23, dextrose 74, (sucrose 100).

¶ In man liquid glucose has been shown[1] to produce a 10% blood sugar rise in 5.1 minutes, compared with 7.2 minutes for dextrose and 8.3 minutes for sucrose. It spares protein and provides fluid. One large bottle of Lucozade supplies 546 Calories (except in Northern Ireland where, because of an increased liquid glucose content, it provides 650 Calories).

¶ Liquid glucose has a much lower osmotic pressure than either dextrose or sucrose and it is for this reason, together with its lower sweetness level, that it rarely causes nausea or stomach upset, even when taken in considerable quantity. Moreover, Lucozade is pleasant to take. It has a mild citrus flavour, is lightly carbonated and acidified with lactic acid.

¶ Lucozade is, therefore, invaluable—when fluid intake has to be increased; when a patient cannot face a normal diet or has difficulty in swallowing; in any gastro-intestinal disorder; pre- and post-operatively; in hepatitis; and in cases of fatigue due to a temporary drop in the blood sugar level.

[1] Lancet, 1959, i, 485.

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PRICE INCREASE

From 1st July 1965 the following Trade and Retail prices become effective:—

★ JOHNSON'S BABY SOAP

	TRADE PRICE	P/T	RETAIL PRICE
STANDARD SIZE	8/1½	2/0½	1/1
BATH SIZE	11/11	3/2	1/8

★ JOHNSON'S BABY OIL

	26/10	6/8½	3/9

★ JOHNSON'S GRIPE MIXTURE

★ Trade Mark	19/8	4/11	2/9

With effect from the same date, the minimum value of any order covering the full range of Baby Products, Plasters and Surgical Dressings which can be accepted for processing is £5, not including Purchase Tax.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON

(Gt. Britain) Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 23: There was some interest shown during the week in Chinese MENTHOL for shipment, but prices were not affected.

Trading in most CRUDE DRUGS was seasonally slow, a number of commodities being difficult to locate on the spot. In short supply were high-testing IPECACUANHA and PERU BALSAM; there was, however, a parcel of PERU BALSAM quoted afloat and BUCHU was again offered on the spot although origin was still not quoting. NUX VOMICA prices were increased by 15s. per cwt. for shipment and by 20s. for spot. The Indian government has fixed a ceiling for both price and quantity for PEPPER exports as from July 1 so that shippers marked up their prices for Malabar by 20s. a cwt. SENEGA was lower with the approach of the new-season material. Hand-picked Alexandria SENNA PODS were in slightly better supply at from 7s. to 8s. per lb. as to quality and quantity. Shipments of Tinnevelly LEAVES and PODS from the port or Tuticorin during May were as follows:

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	10	66	46
PODS	1	7	60

In ESSENTIAL OILS, CITRONELLAS were lower by about threepence per lb. Chinese PEPPERMINT was also easier by a similar margin but Brazilian oil was firmer. LEMONGRASS was reduced by about twopence per lb. in both positions.

With MERCURY increasing by another £35 per bottle of 76 lb., the prices of MERCURIALS have been correspondingly increased to take account of that and a previous rise of the metal. No announcement has been made by manufacturers of BISMUTH SALTS of any change in their schedules but increased rates are expected to operate in the near future.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton, in bulk; B.P.C. glacial £80 to £84; 98–100 per cent, £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID. — One-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure, in 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 1d. per kilo.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Prices (per kilo):

Quantity	Under 50		50		250	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
CARBONATE ...	62	10	61	0	60	0
SALICYLATE ...	60	10	59	0	—	
SUBGALLATE ...	56	10	55	0	—	
SUBNITRATE ...	57	10	56	0	55	0

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5–19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent. All less 7s. cwt. if in bags.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 44s. per gm.

FUMARIC ACID. — Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt. according to container.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 11s. 9d. per lb. for 1 cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 11s. 6d.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per oz., 50s.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE. — B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. to 4s. 7d. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles' from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID. — B.P.C., 1959, 15s. 5d. per kilo; 50 per cent., 19s. 3d.

IRON SALTS. — CHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1949, 3s. 1d. per kilo. GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 2d. per kilo; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 25 kilos, 6s. 3d. per kilo; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s. lb. AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. 4d. kilo. —QUININE CITRATE, 3s. 1d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—One-kilo lots, 445s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 430s. per kilo.

KAOLIN. — Light, 500 kilos, 1s, 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1¾d.

LACTOSE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES,—Rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY. B.P., powder, 185s; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 161s.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 190s.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P.C., 199s.; red B.P.C., 1949, 203s.; IODIDES, 1954 (25-kilo lots), 133s. per kilo; OXYCYANIDE (12½ kilos), 253s.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton: 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID.—Manufacturers' rates for 4-ton lots, £153 per ton.

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors per gall.—*Liquid:* HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s. 8½d. to 8s. 9½d. as to quantity: over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s. 1½d. *Light*, B.P. drums, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 2½d.; bulk, 7s. 0½d. *Technical* white: LIGHT, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and 6s. 3d. in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d., bulk, 7s. 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. *Soft:* Best grades WHITE medium consistency, £116 15s. per ton and soft consistency, £113 7s. 6d. YELLOW, £94 10s. Other grades (all B.P.) at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton lots; 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. — B.P. (s.g. 1·750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 4s. 7d.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £60; TECHNICAL, £55; GROUND, £20 to £25; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £120; ROLL, £28 to £30. All ex store.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in winchesters.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 8s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID. — (In kegs): 1-ton lots, 275s. per cwt.; 5–19 cwt., 281s.; 1–4 cwt., 284s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. per cwt. more than powder and granular.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity;—CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb., 97–98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent. *pH* 9·3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, *pH* 9·9 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

Ethyl Alcohol

BRITISH spirit (fermentation grades) per proof gall.:—

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay LUSSAC, 66 overproof): where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty and are for tank wagon lots.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95·5 per cent., 74·5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities: the special high strength (99·9 per cent., 75·2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000–40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95·8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99·7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall. drums).

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99·5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

Methylated Spirit

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over, 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more: 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon), for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10 gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 6d., duty paid, nominal.

ALOES. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 265s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 265s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 152s. 6d. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

ARROWROOT. — St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: 24s. 6d., c.i.f. COPAIBA: B.P.C. 11s. 6d. PERU: 23s. 6d., afloat; shipment. 22s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 5s. 6d. per lb., spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Shipment nominal; spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 7s.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 19s. per lb.; shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 218s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—*Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. spot; *lignea*, whole shipment, 205s., c.i.f.; selected broken, 195s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian flowers scarce at from 20s. per lb., upwards spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 2d. per lb., shipment, 2s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 320s. per cwt.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 130s. cwt. spot; shipment, 100s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 9s. 5d.; single O, 8s. 6d.; quillings, 5s. 3½d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7¾d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 21s. per lb.; black brilliant, 22s. Peruvian silver-grey, 16s. 6d. landed, 15s. 9d., c.i.f.

COCILLANA.—Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Suot, 1s, 8d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 9s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 190s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) Nigerian, June-July shipment (c.i.f), split, 100s.; peeled, 210s. African, spot, 235s. per cwt.; shipment, June–July, 225s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 325s. shipment, 280s., c.i.f. Cochin, spot, 300s., June–July shipment, 312s. 6d., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt, spot; shipment, 147s. 6d., c.i.f.

HONEY. —(Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 110s. to 115s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA. — High testing material short on spot. Matto Grosso for shipment, 55s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 57s. Costa Rican, 72s., c.i.f.; Colombian, 55s., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African, spot, 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA.—Dutch on the spot offered at 6s. 3d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot. 30s., in bond, Brazilian for shipment, 30s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s. 6d. duty paid and 31s. in bond.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £265 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 110's, 7s. 6d.; sound unassorted, 7s.; defectives, 5s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 8s. 6½d; 110's, 6s. 11d., b.w.p. 4s. 4½d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 95s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 85s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 1d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 0½d. spot; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 385s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 235s.; 220s., c.i.f.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s, 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

QUILLAIA.—For shipment, 135s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 125s.

RHUBARB.—Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.).—ANISE.—Turkish, 205s., duty paid; Spanish, 255s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 135s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 170s., spot; July–August shipment, 150s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 57s., duty paid; shipment easier at 46s., c.i.f. Rumanian whole seed unchanged at 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 325s.; Indian, 295s.; Moroccan, 320s., duty paid; shipment; Indian, 250s., c.i.f.; Moroccan, 237s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 120s., spot; shipment, 90s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 130s., duty paid; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 125s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 47s., duty paid; shipment now quoted at 38s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English low grades have been in good demand by continental buyers, cheapest qualities now quoted at 65s. with good quality offered at 80s.

SENEGA.—Spot, 19s. per lb.; new crop, July–August shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevelly hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 2d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 185s. per cwt.; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX.—Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 130s. per cwt.; shipment now quoted at 100s., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-as-Salaam, 445s.; shipment, 417s. 6d. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot. 320s.; shipment, 295s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 660s.; shipment, 595s.. c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Imported sweet oil is 7s. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 9d., spot, shipment, 9s. 8d., c.i.f.

BAY.—West Indian, 35s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations for best oil are from 100s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 3s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, from 16s. 6d.; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 11s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot. 2s. 9d. lb.. duty paid.

CANANGA.—Spot from 45s. per lb.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £127 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CHENOPODIUM.—From 36s. per lb.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 5s. 6d.; shipment, 5s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 7½d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f.; Chinese, spot, 4s. 7½d. in bond; shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 8d., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 1½d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud-oil, ENGLISH B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot.

LAVANDIN. — From 25s. to 30s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 30s. to 40s. per lb. as to quality. Replacements quoted around 50s. per lb.

LAVENDER. — French from 46s. to 57s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LEMON.—Sicilian from 20s. to 28s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 8s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 8s. 2d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled. 65s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 40s. per lb. English distilled, 70s.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis:* Chinese for shipment, 11s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 3d. Brazilian for shipment, 12s., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 9d. *Piperita:* Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot. American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 14s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 15s. 6d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 192s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s.

RUE.—Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot nominal. East Indian for shipment, 112s., c.i.f.

THYME.—From 20s. to 25s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JUNE 22: A leading producer has advanced the price for DDT by two cents to 18 cents per lb. effective immediately for spot orders and on July 1 for contract customers. VITAMIN A prices were reduced to make the liquid forms 4¼ cents per million units, down three-quarters of a cent, and the dried forms 5¼ cents, down 1¾ cents. No price changes were noted in CRUDE DRUGS or BOTANICALS. BAY OIL was boosted 25 cents to $6·50 a lb. but later returned to the $6·25 level. PEPPERMINT OIL was raised to make the natural $4·75 a lb., up 30 cents, and the redistilled $5·25, up 45 cents. Also higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were native CANANGA at $7·25, up $1; SPEARMINT, $5·10, up 35 cents; CEDAR LEAF at $3·65, up 40 cents; THYME (white) at $4, up 15 cents; and red at $4·25, up 70 cents.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

INTRAVASCULAR thrombosis occurring in three healthy young women who were receiving oral contraceptive therapy, is reported by workers in Belfast. In the first case, the 35-year-old patient had been taking Anovlar (norethisterone and ethinylœstradiol) during the previous year. Fatal thrombosis in the internal carotid artery occurred. In the second and third, non-fatal cases, pulmonary embolism was diagnosed. A 22-year-old patient had been on 5 mgm. Conovid (norethynodrel and mestranol) for eighteen months while a 28-year-old patient developed symptoms after taking Enavid (also norethynodrel and mestranol) for only one cycle. (*B.M.J.*, June 19, p. 1586.)

THIRTY-one of seventy-five patients with chronic atrioventricular heart block who were treated with a long-acting formulation of isoprenaline (Saventrine), are now symptom-free, report workers at St. George's Hospital, London. None have relapsed after an average of ten months. Artificial pacing was necessary in thirty-two patients. Prolonged episodes of arrhythmia, which can be precipitated by long-acting isoprenaline in patients subject to ventricular tachycardia or filbrillation, are thought to have caused the death of seven of nine patients who died during treatment. Side-effects, seen in seventeen patients, led to the stopping of treatment in three. (*Lancet*, June 19, p. 1299.)

THE following comments on drugs appear in *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*: Cough suppressants. No commonly used cough suppressant has been conclusively shown to be more effective than codeine. However, codeine may constipate and depress respiration. Noscapine, pholcodine linctus and dextromethorphan (B.N.F. preparations) are suggested alternatives. Claims that mixtures of antitussives with antihistamines or sympathomimetic drugs have any advantage are unfounded. (*D. & T.B.*, June 11.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

LONG-ACTING ISOPRENALINE. Treatment of heart-block with. *Lancet*, June 19.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Three cases of intravascular thrombosis occurring in patients receiving oral contraceptives. *Brit. med. J.*, June 19.

NICOTINIC ACIO. Effects of, on carbohydrate and fat metabolism during exercise. *Lancet*, June 19.

A GASTRIC SAMPLING-TUBE. *Lancet*, June 19.

METABOLISM OF COCAINE. *Bull. Narcot.*, April-June.

Piptadenias. Native hallucinogenic drugs. *Bull. Narcot.*, April-June.

A PHARMACY CENTRALISED INTRAVENOUS AODITIVE SERVICE. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, May.

THE DEXTRANS. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, May.

PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES. Homograft rabbit skin protection by. *Science*, June 11.

HEXACHLOROBENZENE. Failure of to control common bunt of wheat. *Nature*, June 19.

MULTIPLE ENZYME ANALYSIS: The automatic assay of groups of enzymes. *Nature*, June 19.

METHYLAMPHETAMINE. Urinary excretion of, in man. *Nature*, June 19.

SMALL-SCALE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. *New Scientist*, June 17.

COMBINEO METFORMIN-CHLORPROPAMIDE THERAPY in 108 diabetic sulphonylurea-failures. *Lancet*, June 12.

AN ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUND. Field trial with, against warble fly larvæ in cattle. *Vet. Rec.*, May 22.

PARTICLE SIZE. Effect of, on gastrointestinal absorption of sulfisoxazole in dogs. *J. pharm. Sciences*, May.

ORGANOTIN COMPOUNOS in the control of pests. A review of. *Tin and Its Uses*. No. 66.

PHYSIQUE, PERSONALITY ANO OISEASE. *Science J.*, June.

ANÆSTHETICS. Effect of, on mature infections of *Schistosoma mansoni* in the white mouse. *Nature*, May 29.

PHENOBARBITONE. Activity of, in controlling marrow powdery mildew. *Nature*, May 29.

CONTROLLING BOVINE MASTITIS. *Vet. Rec.*, May 29.

PRESERVING CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES. *Soap and Chem. Specialties*, April.

HOSPITAL DETERGENT-GERMICIDES. *Soap and Chem. Specialties*, April.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period July 4-10 PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel is.
4711	2/30	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Alka-Seltzer	8/171	5/104	6/134	5/81	5/150	7/141	7/164	3/120	9/201	5/104	7/141	6/111	6/111	5/81
Anadin	4/120	6/134	6/180	3/100	4/51	4/120	2/60	3/90	4/120	1/30	2/60	7/210	—	1/30
Anne French cleansing milk	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Aspro	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	—	7/49
Bien-etre splash Cologne ...	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol	5/31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodyfresh	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunty baby products ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Dettol	4/28	3/21	3/21	5/35	—	4/66	3/21	4/28	—	3/21	3/21	1/45	—	2/14
Freezone	1/30	1/7	2/60	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Fresh-aire	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	—	3/21
Go deodorant	4/90	4/60	4/90	4/60	4/75	5/105	3/45	4/90	—	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—
Granose rolls	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	7/130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac	3/90	3/90	3/90	1/30	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/130	3/90	1/30	—	3/90	—	1/30
Loxene shampoo	4/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/30	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets...	3/45	3/45	4/60	3/45	—	4/60	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	5/75	—	—	—	6/90	—	—
Mum Rollette	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	1/15	2/60	—	1/15	—	—	2/45	—	—
New Quick Kwells... ...	2/30	3/45	3/45	—	—	1/15	—	4/60	—	3/45	—	—	—	2/30
Nair	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	2/60	2/60
Polaroid colour pack camera	—	—	—	—	2/75	—	—	—	2/75	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	—
Rennies	2/60	1/30	3/90	—	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	—	—	5/150	4/120	—	3/90
Right Guard...	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	5/150	6/180	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	1/15	3/45	4/60	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	3/45	—	2/30	1/15	2/30	—	2/60
Robin spray	2/28	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—
SR tooth-paste	6/180	4/120	2/60	6/180	5/150	2/60	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	5/150	—	3/90
Scholl foot exercise sandals	1/45	—	1/45	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparkling Spring	—	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	1/30	—	1/30
Stera-fix	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	—	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 2

For cosmetics (3)

RAVEEN, 870,909, by Johnson Publishing Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics (3)

FLORINEIGE, 872,642, by Four Gee's (Wooburn), Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances; breath deodorants and breath freshening preparations; all for use in aerosol form and all being for sale in the United Kingdom and for export to and sale in the Channel Islands, the Republic of Ireland, Malta and Gibraltar (5)

HALASPRAY, 863,334, by Anasco Arznei-Und Gesundheitspflegemittel, G.m.b.H., Wiesbaden, Germany.

For veterinary and pharmaceutical preparations for prophylactic use in connection with intestinal disorders, and for the treatment of such disorders, all for use by oral administration (5)

COPROLA, 862,036, by Dunster Laboratories, Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.

For antibiotics, antibiotic preparations and preparations containing antibiotics (5)

URAMYCIN, AERAMYCIN, BRONOMYCIN, 864,697-99, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations for the treatment of urinary diseases (5)

UROCIDIN, 864,696, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary foam preparations, but not including tonic medicines or any goods of the same description as tonic medicines (5)

TOPIFOAM, 864,701, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary foam preparations for the skin (5)

DERMAFOAM, B864,700, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary foam preparations (5)

COMBIFOAM, 864,702, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of piles (5)

PROPILE, B866,713, by Derek Corbett, Belfast, N. Ireland.

For fungicides (5)

PIPRON, 868,733, by Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

For all goods (5)

BERKOMINE, 870,168, by Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1. Device, 872,128, by Goya, Ltd., London, W.1. PERMA-STABIL, 873,059, by Sunkist Growers, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. PHILVOR, 874,009, by Philvor, Ltd., Kenley, Surrey. EGALITAN, 876,123, GRIMALDON, 876,125, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For all goods for veterinary use (5)

FRAMAC, 871,209, FRAMICILLIN, FRAMOPEN, 871,211-12, BOVAFRAM, 871,494, FRAMCIL, FRAMCYL, FRAMPEN, INFRAM, 871,496-99, MAMAFRAM, PENFRAM, PENIFRAM, 871,501-03, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For vitamin preparations for veterinary use (5)

CROVITAX, 871,650, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

CYPIRIN, 871,692, by Pritchards, Ltd., Cheadle, Ches. CORDILOX, 871,919, by Knoll, A.G., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany. ZEPHRIN, 874,170, by British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks. OPERTIN, 874,601, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland. DUOPRIN, 875,370, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

TREXYLATE, 874,093, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For insecticides, fungicides and larvicides (5)

INSECTROL, 874,940, by Rentokil Laboratories, Ltd., East Grinstead, Sussex.

For safety razor blades (8)

CLAYMORE, 875,933, CLANSMAN, 875,935, by Perma-Sharp, Ltd., East Kilbride, Scotland.

For devices for holding transparencies, incorporating viewing lenses (9)

KWIKKI, 864,434, by John George Vernon Mason, Scunthorpe, Lincs.

For cinematographic, photographic, optical and measuring instruments and apparatus (9)

SEIBU, 875,847, by Apparatus & Instrument Co., Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex.

For contraceptives (10)

SELKA, B861,522, by London Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 10

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetics, preparations for the hair, dentifrices, essential oils, rouge, lipsticks, brilliantine, eau-de-cologne, toilet soaps and toilet articles (3)

Signature GUY LAROCHE, 857,061, by Guy Laroche, Paris, France.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics and non-medicated preparations for the hair (3)

Device with words DE SOISEL, 866,921, by Brian George Thompson, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

For preparations for cleaning the hands (3)

POLYCELL, 871,247, by Polycell Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and essential oils (3)

WHITE DIAMOND, 871,466, by Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent.

For all goods (3)

Device, 872,129, by Goya, Ltd., London, W.1.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

DETOMAT, 873,461, by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

For all goods but not including essential oils (3)

Device with words SKIP, 873,602, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of allergic conditions (5)

ALLERGOSEL, B863,895, by Metazymes, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For sera and vaccines, all for human use, but none being for use in dentistry or for dental purposes (5)

QUATRO-VIRELON, 864,522, by Behringwerke, A.G., Marburg/Lahn, Germany.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances, all consisting of or containing tetracycline (5)

OXYMYCIN, 865,608, by D.D.S.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations in the form of ointment for the treatment of skin diseases (5)

POLYTOR, 869,672, by Stiefel Laboratories, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin, insecticides, pesticides, rodenticides, herbicides and fungicides, all being in powder form (5)

UNDENE, 870,260, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For all goods (5)

AMIKAPRON, 870,757, by A.B. Kabi, Stockholm, Sweden. BAKSU, 873,037, by F. C. Paton (Southport), Ltd., Southport, Lancs. APOTEZ, 874,454, by British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Bradford. GISPITOL, 876,124. REGUBRAN, 876,126, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

SINTISONE, 871,423, by Carlo Erba, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; all being for internal use (5)

ALIVATE, 872,304, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

RONQUIL, 874,753, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex. GLIFANAN, 874,838, by Roussel-Uclaf, Paris, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of rheumatism, fibrositis, sciatica, lumbago, mucular strain and the like ailments (5)

DEEP HEAT, 875,793, by Mentholatum Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

VASAD, 875,991, by Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd., London, E.C.1. CALLIGRAL, 876,150, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use in the treatment of veins and of disorders of venous and capillary blood circulation (5)

CATIVEN, 876,089, by Zyma, S.A., Nyon, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

MORSEP, 876,261, by Priory Laboratories Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex.

For electrically operated hair clippers for personal use, and parts (8)

CADET, 872,053, by Andis Clipper Co., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

For electric shaving instruments (8)

TRIDENT, 876,068, by Pifco, Ltd., Manchester, 4.

For photographic apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

ROVER, 876,439, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For orthopædic instruments and apparatus (10)

COCROMO, 873,984, by Zimmer Orthopædic, Ltd., London, S.W.3.

For toothbrush holders, small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith), soap boxes, soap dishes, hair brushes, toothbrushes, and hair combs; combs and brushes, all for animals; thermally insulated containers for food and beverages, etc. (21)

THUNDERBIRDS, 869,040, by A. P. Films (Merchandising), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For sponges; and non-electric instruments and materials, all for cleaning purposes (21)

SHAPELON, 870,302, by Carl Freudenberg, Hohnerweg, Germany.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 16

For fertilisers (1)

FULFOL, 875,159, by Agricola Chemicals, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For all goods but not including goods made of or incorporating paper or the life material (3)

SEA WITCH, 870,805, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For all goods but not including preparations for the hair (3)

KINKS, 868,758, by Robert Wace, London, S.W.1.

For soaps, detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cleaning, bleaching, washing and polishing preparations for domestic use (3)

CORAL, 870,807, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For all goods but not including toilet preparations for the hair or any goods of the same description (3)

RINSO, 870,808, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For all goods (3)

SURF, 870,809, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches. TUPPERWARE, B872,250, by Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations (3)

CLEARWAY, B872,527, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

GOLDENE, 872,959, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For non-medicated preparations for the human hair and scalp (3)

DANNEX, 874,521, by Shadler, Ltd., Brighton, Sussex.

For liquid soap (3)

CENTIVISK, 875,250, by Walkers (Century Oils), Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

For all goods (3) *and* (5)

7 O'CLOCK, 873,973-74, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For ointments for human use for sale in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland (5)

CORALINE, B847,117, by Coraline, Ltd., Whitley Bay, Northumberland.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Processor's Address.—The address of Novacolor, Ltd., is Shelford Place, London, N.16, and not as recently stated.

Agency Dropped.—Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, have relinquished their agency in the United Kingdom for Braun projectors. They will, however, continue to distribute Braun electronic flashguns.

Products Name Restricted. — Rank Photographic, Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, wish to point out that the name "Pentax" has been registered by an East German manufacturing company, VEB Pentakon, and that the registration also prohibits the use of that name by itself in the United Kingdom by Messrs. Rank. With immediate effect Messrs. Rank, who import the Asahi Pentax 35-mm. single lens reflex range of cameras and accessories manufactured by Asahi Pentax Co., Ltd., of Japan, are making references to those products as Asahi Pentax.

A New Negative Colour Film. — On June 1 Agfacolor CN17 Universal colour negative film, from which black-and-white as well as colour prints and enlargements can be made was introduced by Agfa, Ltd., 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. Available in most popular sizes, price of film is stated to be lower than that of any other colour negative material currently available in Great Britain. After processing the negatives can be printed in colour or black-and-white by normal methods and at standard prices. The old range of CN17 is being discontinued.

Film-threading System.—Features of the Ilford Elmo AP-8 projector for 8-mm. films include a new system of automatic threading, motorised focusing, remote-control operation, a loop restorer lever and cable storage drum. The film is fed into a slot and the projector threads the film straight (without loops) from the top sprocket, through the gate, on to the bottom sprocket and direct on to the take-up spool. When the lamp is switched on the projector makes correct-size loops in the threaded film. Should the lower loop be lost during projection, a flip of a loop restorer lever instantly reforms the loop without stopping the machine. The film path, apart from the spools, is totally enclosed, making for negligible light spill. Lens is an f/1·4 18-mm. Elmo projection lens, which readily converts to a zoom lens by adding an accessory converter. A small electric motor that may be operated either by a lever-switch on the machine or by remote control is used to focus the lens. The hand grip of the remote controller contains three buttons, two for focusing and one for stopping the projector. Other features include 400-ft. spools, film trimmer, variable-speed motor, still and reverse projection, and a miniature screen housed inside the cover. Price is £71 7s. 6d., including remote control unit, lead and plug, a 400-ft. automatic pick-up reel, cleaning brushes, and vinyl-cloth cover.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office

AIDAMODE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical trades, etc. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

T. BARKER (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, dispensing, analytical, photographic and advising chemists, and druggists, etc. Directors: William H. Addison, M.P.S., Thomas E. Barker, M.P.S., Edward G. Owen and John Murray. R.O.: 14 Dale Street, Liverpool, 2.

BARVAL HOLDINGS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of a pharmacy carried on by F. & R. Amigo, Ltd., at 205 Sutherland Avenue, London, W.9, etc. Subscribers: Alfred W. Booth and Walter E. Counsell.

BROCKWELL PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the business of retail chemists carried on by W. Brown as "Brockwell Park Pharmacy" at Herne Hill, S.E.24, etc. Directors: William Brown, M.P.S., and Mrs. Dorothy A. J. Brown. R.O.: 7 Half Moon Lane, London, S.E.24.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

GOLDEN, LTD., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1: Ambre Solaire. In women's magazines and national newspapers. Belle Color. In *Woman* and *Woman's Own*.

G. GOSTA & CO., LTD., Staffordshire Street, London, S.E.15: Instant Postum sample sachet offer. In *Daily Mail*, *Observer*, *Sunday Telegraph*, *Family Doctor* and other papers.

STEINER PRODUCTS, LTD., Harvist Mews, Harvist Road, London, N.7: Steiner baby shampoo. In women's magazines.

TONI CO., 215 High Holborn, London, W.C.2: Deep Magic. In *Daily Mirror* and *Daily Sketch*.

PUBLICATIONS

Catalogues and Lists

ATLAS LIGHTING, LTD., Thorn House, Upper Saint Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2: Catalogue and price list of Atlas photographic lighting products (pp. 44).

BAIRD & TATLOCK (LONDON), LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex: Selection of the company's laboratory apparatus and instruments for customers in Europe (24-p. booklet with descriptions in English, French and German).

CAMBRIAN CHEMICALS, LTD., Macks Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16: Lists nos. 4 and 4A of compressed gases in large cylinders and Lecture bottles.

R. G. HUNTER, LTD., Celfix House, 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1: Catalogue of photographic apparatus and accessories (pp. 64).

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs: Catalogue of photographic products (pp. 52).

A. REVAI & CO. (CHEMICALS), LTD., 7 Idol Lane, London, E.C.3: Catalogue of research, development, fine and pharmaceutical chemicals (pp. 20).

Bookets and Leaflets

BRITISH CELLOPHANE, LTD., Henrietta House, 9 Henrietta Place, London, W.1: Shrink-Wrap films, Polythene films and Propylene films (8-p. booklets).

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: "Stemetil . . . puts migraine in perspective" (4-p. folder). "In nausea and vomiting . . . Avomine" (blotter).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Librium . . . the promise and the proof" (4-p. folder).

NEW DISPLAY UNIT: Supplied free with its content of hairnets, hairbands, headliners, hoods and scarves to the value of £29 6s. 6d. manufactured by Raywarp Textiles, Ltd., Alfred Street North, Nottingham.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Wednesday, June 30

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m. "Recurrent Fevers."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Worsley golf club, Monton Green, Monton, Eccles, Manchester. Medal competition for the Hough Hoseason & Co., Ltd., trophy and prize.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Tandridge golf club, Oxted (on A.25), at 1 p.m. Stableford competition for the Banstead bowl, and other prizes. (Members only.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School of London, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 2 p.m. Dr. N. B. Finter on "The Control of Virus Infection by Chemicals and Interferon."

Thursday, July 1

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Bald Hind hotel, Chigwell, at 6 p.m. Buffet tea. At 7 p.m., Mr. W. R. Littlejohn (editor, *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*) on "Some Aspects of Flavours."

HULL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hornsea golf club, at 2.30 p.m. Competition for Lofthouse golf cup. Non-players and members' ladies will be welcome.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents), "May 26

Production of fumaric acid. Halcon International, Inc. 997,333.

Production of aliphatic dicarboxylic acids. Halcon International, Inc. 997,348.

Process for manufacturing thiuramdisulphides. Universal Oil Products Co. 997,350.

Isothiozole derivatives. May & Baker, Ltd. 997,375-78.

Phosphonodithioate esters. Stauffer Chemical Co. 997,379.

Synthesis of steroids. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 997,380.

Water softener arrangement. P. Disch. 997,381.

2,4,5-triphenylimidazole dimers. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 997,396.

Phenol ethers that contain basic groups. Chemie Grunenthal, G.m.b.H. 997,399.

Physiologically active pyridazine derivatives, their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions incorporating them. Kyorin Seiyaku, K.K. 997,400.

Processing photograph film. Ilford, Ltd. 997,409.

Pump type dispensers for creams or pastes. Roma Industries Pty., Ltd. 997,425.

Bottle stoppers. Ceeco Products Pty., Ltd. 997,427.

2,3,5,6-Tetrachlorophenylacetic acid compounds and their use as herbicides. Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd. 997,454.

Sulphonamides. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 997,475.

Process for the manufacture of linear quinacridones. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 997,476.

Process for the production of colour separation records or prints having colours from a coloured original and material for carrying the process into effect. Agfa, A.G. 997,478.

Steroid compounds and processes. Roussel-Uclaf. 997,479.

4,5-seco-steroid compounds and processes. Roussel-Uclaf. 997,480.

Organopolysiloxane compositions. General Electric Co. 997,494.

Oxidation products of L-benzyl tetra-hydroisoquinolines. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 997,495.

Colour couplers and their production and use in colour photography. Ilford, Ltd. 997,500.

Method for producing polycaproamide. Asahi Kasei Kogyo, K.K. 997,511.

Phosphorus-containing esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 997,515.

Dispensing head for aerosol container. Sterling Drug, Inc. 997,617.

Dispensing applicators. Jerclaydon, Inc. 997,630.

Pyrimidine sulphonamides and process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 997,631.

Pyrimidines and process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 997,632.

Nitrofurfurylideneamino hydantoins. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 997,633.

Indole derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 997,638.

Diagnostic test papers. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 997,644.

Selective herbicides suitable for use in rice culture. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 997,646.

Quinazolinone derivatives. Eprova, Ltd. 997,652.

N-aryl-isoforic anhydride derivatives. Parke Davis & Co. 997,653.

Organosilicon compounds. Dow Corning Corporation. 997,655.

Monoamido-dithiophosphoric acid-o-esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 997,656.

Process for the production of 2,4-dinitro-6-chloromethylphenol. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 997,657.

Labelling machines. Newman Labelling Machines, Ltd. 997,697.

Anticoagulants. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 997,727.

Cutting heads for dry-shave razors. Goldach Apay, Apparatebau, A.G. 997,778.

Plastic lipstick casing. E. G. Hultgren. 997,785.

Compositions for surface anaesthesia. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 997,797.

Oil-in-water emulsions and a process for the preparation therefore. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 997,805.

Process for the manufacture of 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl alcohol. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 997,810.

Monoesters of hydroxyalkyl sulphones and sulphoxides. Deering Milliken Research Corporation. 997,822.

Pharmaceutical solutions of sodium antimonylgluconate. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 997,823.

Preparing sodium antimonyl-gluconate. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 997,824.

Polypeptides. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 997,849.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from July 7.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 2

Preparations containing nut butter. Procter & Gamble Co. 997,909.

Pharmaceutical compositions. Neisler Laboratories, Inc. 997,914.

Aqueous ammonium phosphate solutions. Union Oil Co. of California. 997,932.

Solid ammonium phosphates. Union Oil Co. of California. 997,933.

5,9-Dimethyl-4,8-decadiene nitriles and 2-substituted derivatives thereof. International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc. 997,935.

Steroids containing a carbocyclic ring fused to the 16- and 17-positions. The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 997,940.

Process for the preparation of a phenanthrolinequinone. CIBA, Ltd. 997,956.

Aminopiperazine derivatives. G. D. Searle & Co. 997,957.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a cresol or a mixture of cresols. A. Papagerogiou-Lambos. 997,975.

Process for removal of impurities from water. Johns-Manville Corporation. 997,977.

Light meters. Bertram Fabrick Phototechnischer Messgeräte Ernst & Milhelm. 997,981.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising N-(5-nitro-2-furfurylidene)-1-amino-hydantoin tetracycline and 2-amino-D-glucose. Lipha Lyonnaise Industrielle Pharmaceutique. 998,051.

Cosmetic material for shielding the skin from light to protect it from the effects of electromagnetic radiation. Regents of the University of Minnesota. 998,152.

Devices for smallpox vaccinating and the like. H. Kravitz and N. Lettvin. 998,185.

Addition chlorination products of sorbic acids. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 998,189.

Organosilicon compositions. Midland Silicones, Ltd. 998,193.

Process for the production of an antibiotic. Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. 998,195.

Selector ring for photographic apparatus. Compur-Werk, G.m.b.H. 998,197.

Process for the preparation of ammonia and chlorine from ammonium chloride. Shell Internationalae Research Maatschappij, N.V. 998,216.

Esters. Chemische Werke Witen, G.m.b.H. 998,228.

Process for preparing perfluoralkyl iodides. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 998,235.

Foot exercising apparatus. A. Foss and O. Herrefosser. 998,243.

Adjustable density sunglasses. Pennsylvania Optical Co. 998,246.

Preparation of ergotamine and ergotaminine. Soc. Farmaceutici Italia. 998,254.

Herbicidal compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 998,264.

Cephalosporin compounds and method for preparing same. E. Lilly & Co. 998,265.

Halogenated derivatives of cyclopentadiene. Monsanto Co. 998,281.

Fluoro-methyl-substituted compounds and their preparations. Merck & Co., Inc. 998,282.

Process for the preparation of pteridine derivatives and products. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 998,284.

Process for separating β-hydroxy-γ-amino acids from mixtures of amino acids. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 998,285.

Diphenylalkanes and process for preparing same. CIBA, Ltd. 998,286.

Azapentanols and a process for the manufacture thereof. Roche Products, Ltd. 998,288.

11γ-halo-tetracycline-6,12- hemiketals. Pfizer Corporation. 998,294.

Semicarbazones and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 998,296.

Amines and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 998,297.

Hydrazones and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 998,298.

Production of polyoxymethylenes. Distillers Co., Ltd. 998,347.

Urethanes and processes for their production. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 998,351.

Amines and the corresponding cyclic ureas thereof. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 998,352.

Process for the manufacture of manool derivatives. Firmenich et Cie. 998,354.

Phenylalanine derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc. 998,355.

Carbamyloximes of cyclic ketones, their preparation and pesticidal compositions containing them. Union Carbide Corporation. 998,360.

Heterocyclic compounds containing benzoxazole and triazine rings. CIBA, Ltd. 998,368.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 998,369.

Ethanolamines. Allied Chemical Corporation. 998,457.

Photographic shutter. Agfa, A.G. 998,487.

Cleaning of fabrics and compositions therefore. Marchon Products, Ltd. 998,495.

Personal-use detergent lotion. Procter & Gamble, Ltd. 998,507.

Process for the preparation of 1,4-disubstituted piperazine derivatives. Chinoin Gyogyo-Zer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt. 998,509.

Bis-(hydroxyethyl)-amines and preparation thereof. Chinoin Gyogyo-Zer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt. 998,510.

Cellulosic fibres having improved properties and process of making same. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 998,521.

Process for the production of 6-chloro-3-keto-$\Delta^{4,6}$-steroids. Syntex, S.A. 998,523.

Naphthalene derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 998,524.

Process for the preparation of aldehydes and ketones. Deutsche Advance Produktion, G.m.b.H. 998,525.

Chemotherapeutic agent and process for preparing same. Mead Johnson & Co. 998,539.

Process for the production of high molecular weight polyoxymethylenes. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 998,545-46.

Tetrahalohydroxybenzamides. Hooker Chemical Corporation. 998,547.

Process for the production of ketals. G. D. Searle & Co. 998,548.

Production of monohydroxy-diethers of trihydric alcohols. Reichhold Chemie, A.G. 998,553.

Additives for incorporation in animal feeds. E. G. Sicilia and J. P. Mecho. 998,589.

Thiophosphonates and compositions containing the same. Monsanto Co. 998,604.

Preparation of cyclic sulphides. Eastman Kodak Co. 998,606.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from July 14.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 10

Algin gel compositions and method. Kelco Co. 998,635.

Liquid animal feed mixture and production thereof. Walser & Co. 998,638.

Method and a device for inspection of tablets. Collett & Co., A/S. 998,640.

Liquid-liquid extraction. Vitamins, Ltd. 998,646.

Sodium perborate. Solvay & Cie. 998,649.

Dicarboxylic acid esters amides. Chemische Werke Witten, G.m.b.H. 998,653.

Process for the manufacture of ortho-aminophenal-β-hydroxyethyl-sulphone sulphuric acid esters. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 998,656.

Bis cyanoformiuido esters and bis cyanoformic acid esters. Rohm & Haas, G.m.b.H. 998,667.

Process for preparing saturated perfluorocarbon iodides. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 998,668.

Carbamic and thiocarbamic acid derivatives also containing a cyano group, and their use as pesticides. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 998,684.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from July 21.

Cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR JUNE 1965

Iodine (821 McGlashan)			
powder single	36 0 (1 gross)	9 0 (1 gross)	5
double	54 0 (1 gross)	13 6 (1 gross)	7
Actrapid (436 Evans) †s7			
insulin 40 units/mil			
10mils	43 11	—	4 10
80 units/mil			
10mils	84 9	—	9 5
	10 6ea	—	15 0
Adox (520 Gnome)			
cameras 35mm			
Golf 1A rapid	—	—	263 7
case	—	—	38 4
Golf 11A	—	—	552 0
case	—	—	65 1
Adrenaline (1091 Rybar)			
injection BP1963			
Agfacolour (16 Agfa)			
negative film CN17 universal			
35mm standard cassette			
12 exp	—	—	6 3
20 exp	—	—	7 9
Rapid cassette	—	—	6 9
roll film			
127, 120, 620	—	—	6 6
existing CN17 film			
Albamycin GU (1263 Upjohn)†s4B T5			
tablets	30 41 7ea	—	—
	100 135 0ea	—	—
Amokole (781 Lusty)			
tablets	50 21 0	5 3	3 0
	125 48 0	12 0	7 0
Anaprel (1123 5LL)			
(distributors 1556 Farillon)			
Antilope (Weil (960 ADP)			
foam bath	16 0ea	3 11ea	30 0
parfum de toilette	—		
2oz	21 0ea	5 1½ea	37 6
4oz	31 6ea	7 8ea	56 0
8oz	50 0ea	12 2ea	91 0
diffusette 2oz	23 6ea	5 9ea	42 0
3½oz	33 9ea	8 3ea	59 6
Secret de Venus bath oil			
bobines	12 66 0ea	16 1ea	120 0
	1 5 6ea	1 4ea	10 0
¼oz	15 3ea	3 9ea	27 6
½oz	26 0ea	6 4ea	46 6
1oz	46 9ea	11 5ea	82 6
2oz	84 6ea	20 7ea	147 6
4oz	158 6ea	38 8ea	277 6
A.P.P. (291 Consolidated) †sls4A			
stomach powder			—
100 gm	60 0	15 0	
tablets	50 45 0	11 0	—
	250 15 0ea	3 9ea	—
Apyrogen (34 A & H)			
ampoules			
2 mils	5 22 0	—	2 9
	100 26 0ea	—	39 0
5 mils	5 26 0	—	3 3
	100 31 0ea	—	46 6
10 mils	5 48 0	—	6 0
	100 55 0ea	—	82 6
Aquacell (1553 Contactasol)			
contact lens carrying case			
D **Aqua-Net** (1092 5aga) existing entry			
Aqua-Net (1524 Chembro)			
hair spray			
aerosol	6½oz 38 0	9 6	5 6
	13oz 61 3	15 4	8 9
	18oz 76 6	19 1	10 9
sachet refill	12 0	3 0	1 9
Asilone (117 BPL)			
paediatric			
sachets (25)	4 6ea	1 1½ea	7 10½
Astral (509 Gibbs)			
soap toilet	10 4	2 7	1 3
bath	15 2	3 9½	1 10
Atomol (34 A & H)			
nasal spray	30 0	—	3 9
Atrixo (1164 5LL)			
hand care tin	409 106 2	26 0	15 6
Ayrton (78 A5&Co)			
cream of calamine			
with benzocaine			
4oz	18 0	4 6	2 6
Sundries			
bathroom scales			
"Prestige"	31 0ea	3 0ea	49 6
Baby Life(1499 BLP)			
baby squares			
muslin			
(12) 24 x 24in	18 6ea	—	24 9
(6)	9 6ea	—	12 11
terry popular			
(12) 24 x 24in	23 6ea	—	30 9
(6)	12 0ea	—	16 0
standard (12)	30 3ea	—	40 6
(6)	15 6ea	—	21 0
baby teats	5 6	—	8
Babytown (1554 AC&5)			
fluffy puffs	10 11		1 4
muslin squares			
24 x 24in (12)	20 4ea		27 1
28 x 28in (12)	25 4ea		33 9
30 x 30in (12)	30 4ea		40 5
terry squares			
24 x 24in (12)	31 2ea		41 7
Band-Aid (672 Johnson)			
strip dressing			
2½ x 6in	4 3	—	6
D **Betalin Complex** (413 Lilly)			
D **Belze** (110B) tablets			
Bell & Howell (1027 Rank)			
cine camera 8mm			
Autoset 11	390 —		399 0
Betadine (117 BPL) antiseptic solution			
aerosol spray			
100 mils	17 8ea	4 5ea	30 11
Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo)			
D nasal spray 15mils			
Bi-Citrol (1336 WJ&C)			
granules	80 0	20 0	11 8
Bien-etre (1 Abbey)			
splash Cologne			
⅛ litre	51 0	12 9	7 6
¼ litre	84 0	21 0	12 6
½ litre	132 0	33 0	19 6
1 litre	18 8ea	4 8ea	32 6
Bio Strath (29 Alfonal)			
vitamin tonic 8oz	18 9ea	—	25 0
D **Biotexin** (518 Glaxo) all products			
Bishops (132 AB)			
fruit saline natural			
100 gm	38 0	9 6	5 0
Bisks (175 BCP) 12oz	60 9	—	6 3
D **Blue Star** (177 BD5)			
Body Mist (105 BTD)			
D roll-on and refill			
Bovril (152 Bovril)			
2oz	22 2	—	2 2
4oz	40 10	—	4 0
8oz	71 6	—	7 0
16oz	130 0	—	12 9
D 1oz	—	—	—
invalid 2oz	37 0	—	3 4
4oz	66 0	—	5 10
8oz	125 0	—	11 0
D **British Dental** (177 BD5)			
Britmarine (555 Haffenden)			
hot water bottle			
Nodland	46 0	—	5 9
Brolene (971 P5MB)			
eye drops 15 mils	24 0	—	3 0
Broxodent (1176 Squibb)			
automatic			
toothbrush	76 11	17 7	108 5
Brylcreem (105 BTD)			
D dispenser 210cc			
Bunty (234 Cartwright)			
baby pants super	15 3	—	—
D shampoo			
Butazone (1515 CD) †s4B			
tablets 100mgm	100 13 6ea	—	—
	500 65 0ea	—	—
	1000 128 0ea	—	—
200mgm	100 26 0ea	—	—
	500 128 0ea	—	—
	1000 254 0ea	—	—
Buttercup (415 Ellis)			
syrup	18 4	4 7	2 5
	26 8	6 8	3 6
	36 8	9 2	4 10
Cafergot (1098 5andoz)			
tablets †s4B			
Cafergot Q (1098 5andoz) †s4B			
Caldecium (695 TK)			
9oz	30 0	—	3 9
Calmitol (621 Horlicks)†			
Camilatone (563 Hampshire)			
henna cream			
D **Canon** (1136 5ilber) existing entries			
Canon (1136 5ilber)			
cameras 35mm			
Demi with case	—	—	575 6
"C"	—	—	999 6
"Rapid"	—	—	873 0
"5"	—	—	759 0
Dial	—	—	729 6
FP body only	—	—	959 9
FX body only	—	—	1471 2
case for the above	—	—	99 6
Pellix body only	—	—	1998 4
case	—	—	119 6
75 body only	—	—	1915 0
cameras cine			
Zoom EEE	—	—	1799 6
case	—	—	126 0
Zoom 512	—	—	2925 9
outfit case	—	—	211 0
projector			
Cinestar 8mm	—	—	999 6
D **Canonet** (1136 5ilber) existing entries			
Canonet (1136 5ilber)			
cameras 35mm f/1·9	—	—	799 6
case	—	—	79 6
junior	—	—	599 6
case	—	—	63 0
"5"	—	—	1099 6
case	—	—	79 6
QL	—	—	959 6
case	—	—	79 6
camera cine	—	—	999 6
case	—	—	79 6
Cardiacap (291 Consolidated)			
capsules	30 8 6ea	—	—
	200 47 0ea	—	—
Cardiacap-A (291 Consolidated)			
capsules	30 10 0ea	—	—
	200 57 6ea	—	—
Cassandra (Weil (960 ADP))			
5ecret de Venus bath oil			
bobines	12 66 0ea	16 1ea	120 0
	1 5 6ea	1 4ea	10 0
¼oz	15 3ea	3 9ea	27 6
½oz	26 9ea	6 4ea	46 6
1oz	46 9ea	11 5ea	82 6
2oz	84 6ea	29 7ea	147 6
4oz	158 6ea	38 8ea	277 6
Caved-S (1237 Tillott)			
tablets	30 58 0	14 6	8 5½
	60 100 0	25 0	14 7
	240 31 0ea	7 9ea	54 3
	600 75 6ea	18 10½ea	—
C.B.L. (1490 IAP5) †sls4A			
tablets	250 25 10ea	6 5½ea	—
Celtex (1164 55L) sanitary towels			
super soft	12 18 4	—	2 0
	18 26 9	—	2 11
D	6 —	—	—
Ceporin (518 Glaxo) T5			
vial 250mgm	1 8 4ea	—	12 6
	5 39 0ea	—	58 6
500mgm	1 15 8ea	—	23 6
	5 75 0ea	—	112 6
Certor (786 MacDonald)			
bandage w.o.w.			
1 in x 3yd	2 7	—	4
1½in x 4yd	4 0	—	6
2in x 4yd	5 0	—	7
2½in x 4yd	5 11	—	8½
3 in x 4yd	6 11	—	10
4 in x 6yd	12 8	—	1 6
6 in x 6yd	18 6	—	2 2½

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN brand **DIGOXIN**

TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC TABLETS & ELIXIR

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. *(The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.)* LONDON

bandage triangular unbleached
54in x 38in 14 10 — —
cotton wool absorbent
½oz 5 7 — 8
1oz 7 5 — 11
2oz 12 1 — 1 5
4oz 21 0 — 2 6
8oz 37 3 — 4 6
16oz 69 0 — 8 3
non-absorbent
1lb 34 0 — 4 0
hospital quality
1oz 6 4 — 9
2oz 9 11 — 1 2
4oz 16 8 — 2 0
8oz 28 6 — 3 5
16oz 51 6 — 6 2
gauze plain ¼yd 4 0 — 6
½yd 5 8 — 8
1yd 9 11 — 1 2
3yd 22 2 — 2 8
6yd 40 10 — 4 9
12yd 79 2 — 9 4
lint boric ½oz 7 6 — 11
1oz 11 3 — 1 4
2oz 19 9 — 2 4
4oz 36 3 — 4 4
8oz 68 0 — 8 1
16oz 130 0 — 15 4
plain ½oz 7 2 — 10
1oz 10 8 — 1 3
2oz 18 6 — 2 6
4oz 33 9 — 4 0
8oz 63 0 — 7 6
16oz 120 0 — 14 3
Chappie (967 Petfoods)
handy 6 doz 41 1 — 8½
large 4 doz 48 5 — 1 3
Chilton (257 Chilton)
electric hair clippers
presentation
set — — 115 0
Colormist (437 EW)
hair colour 31 0 7 9 4 6
Contactasoak (1553 Contacasol)
contact lens
soaking solution
100cc 92 0 — 11 6
Contactasol (1553 Contactasol)
contact lens
wetting solution
10cc 24 0 — 3 0
50cc 84 0 — 10 6
D Corvette (1534 Corvette) existing range
Corvette (1534 Corvette)
after shave 31 1 7 4½ 4 6
hair cream 24 2 5 9 3 6
pre-electric
shave 31 1 7 4½ 4 6
shaving bowl 51 10 12 3¾ 7 6
refill 31 1 7 4½ 4 6
shaving cream
lather 24 2 5 9 3 6
brushless 27 7 6 6½ 4 0
shaving stick 27 7 6 6½ 4 0
refill 19 0 4 6 2 9
talcum 31 1 7 4½ 4 6
Crystodigin (413 Lilly)
D tablets 0·2mgm
Culmak (332 Culmak) shaving brushes
Prince 195 5 48 10 28 6
Cussons (388 Cussons)
Fascination talc 4721 20 6 5 1½ 3 0
Cuticura (993 PD&C)
(distributors 885 N&P)
D soap 2050
Dabitoff (430 Eucryl)
24 3 — 2 9
Dapsodine (358 D&S)
intramammary
syringes 12 264 0 — 33 0
tubes 12 220 0 — 27 6
Daptamycin (894 Nicholas) TS
capsules 60 37 8ea 9 5ea 65 11
Dayfur M (358 D&S)
intramammary
syringes 12 280 0 — 35 0
tubes 12 220 0 — 27 6
Day's (358 D&S)
black drink 2½oz 40 0 12 0 6 0
Driffield oils 10oz 70 0 21 0 10 6
20oz 133 4 40 0 20 0
etheric
ammonia 8oz 56 8 17 0 8 6
red drink 7lb 24 6ea 7 4ea 44 0
14lb 47 9ea 14 4ea 86 0
28lb 90 0ea 27 0ea 162 0
white oils 10oz 70 0 21 0 10 6
20oz 133 4 40 0 20 0
Dequadin (34 A&H)
D cream
D ear drops
D tulle
D Dequalone (34 A&H) lotion
D Dequalone P (34 A&H)
paint 0·5% 28 mils 70 0 — 8 9
Deseril (1098 Sandoz) †s4B
Dihydroergotamine (1098 Sandoz)†s4B
Docteur Pierre's (1407 Jaccaz)
toothpaste 32 0 8 0 4 11
toothpick quill 25 18 0 4 6 2 9

Dop (525 Golden)
shampoo 27 9 6 11 3 9
Dylon (816 Mayborn)
dry bleach sachet 12 0 — 3
(6 doz)
Dyspne (1336 WJ&C)
inhaler 13 2ea — 19 9
Easifix (1160 Solport)
finger stalls 8 9 — 1 1
Eau de Fraicheur (Weil (960 ADP))
toilet water 2oz 11 0ea 2 8ea 20 0
4oz 19 6ea 4 9ea 34 6
8oz 30 6ea 7 5ea 53 3
Econocil V-K (1515 CD) T5
granules
for syrup 2oz 3 11ea — —
tablets 125mgm 100 18 3ea — —
500 90 0ea — —
1000 178 0ea — —
250mgm 100 36 3ea — —
500 180 0 — —
1000 358 0ea — —
Electra-brush (1555 Corsectric)
electric hair brush
and massager 100 0ea 25 0ea 168 0
spare brush heads 10 0ea — 15 0
Elegant Touch (900 Norton)
nail lacquer
applicator 84 0 21 0 12 9
Elnett Satin (525 Golden)
hairspray aerosol 65 0 16 3 9 11
Enteromide (291 Consolidated) †s4B
tablets 25 7 0ea — —
200 38 0ea — —
D Envol (726 Lancome) existing entries
Envol (726 Lancome)
eaux parfumee 6431 — 40 0
6432 — 68 0
6433 — 84 0
perfume
gold-and-white decor
debutante 64129 — 45 0
handbag
size 6419 — 45 0
¼oz 6418 — 52 6
½oz 6411 — 84 0
1oz 6412 — 135 0
2oz 6413 — 240 0
3½oz 6414 — 360 0
perfume
atomiser 6407 — 67 6
refill 6409 — 45 0
skin perfume
atomiser 6497 — 115 6
refill 6498 — 63 0
Ergoapiol (261 Christy) †s4B
Ergodryl (938 PD) †s4B
Ergometrine (179 BDH) †s4B
Ergo-Rondase (436 Evans) †s48
Ergotrate (413 Lilly) †s4B
Eucryl (430 Eucryl)
denture powder 10 4 2 7 1 5
14 8 3 8 2 0
tooth powder 10 4 2 7 1 5
15 8 3 11 2 2
smokers 16 10 4 2½ 2 4
Evanol (432 Evanol)
brighteners‡
1oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
2oz 40 0 10 0 5 10
10oz 12 0ea 3 0ea 21 0
20oz 21 0ea 5 3ea 36 9
hair dye
remover 2oz 40 0 10 0 5 10
oil bleach 2oz 24 0 6 0 3 6
Simplex hair
dyes‡ 31 0 7 9 4 6
Evaset (437 EW)
setting lotion 12 0 3 0 2 6
Executive (845 GM) electric shavers
Eminent 80 0ea 19 3ea 126 0
Oxford ladies 44 0ea 10 8ea 69 6
Eyeclear (1553 Contactasol)
eye drops 20cc 48 0 — 6 0
Eyesoothe (1553 Contactasol)
eye lotion 100cc 44 0 — 5 6
D Fabulo (554 Haetam) existing entries
Fabulo (554 Haetam)
combs nylon
dressing 8in 0 2 0 —
pocket 5in 5 0 1 3 —
5½in 5 6 1 4½ —
tail 8½in ordinary
7 6 1 10½ —
8½in with ball points
7 6 1 10½ —
7¾in double sided
7 6 1 10½ —
combs styling
all purpose 6 8 1 8 1 0
brush & tail 6 0 1 6 11
combined mirror,
brush & tail 8 0 2 0 1 4
hair rollers
bouffant 6doz. 9 0ea 2 3ea 2 9
doz.
No. 0 12 14 8 3 8 2 3
No. 00 10 14 8 3 8 2 3
No. 1 8 14 8 3 8 2 3
No. 2 6 14 8 3 8 2 3
No. 3 4 14 8 3 8 2 3
No. 2/T 6 14 8 3 8 2 3

No. 4/T 3 14 8 3 8 2 3
No. premium 7 14 8 3 8 2 3
new style
medium 6 12 3 3 0¾ 1 11
large 4 12 3 3 0¾ 1 11
ex. large 3 12 3 3 0¾ 1 11
hair brush
plastic ladies 12 4 3 1 1 11
nail brush 20 6 5 1½ 2 11
soap boxes
medium 8 6 2 1½ —
large 10 6 2 7½ —
Femergin (1098 Sandoz) †s48
Ferfolic (17 Agprolin)
tablets 100 6 0ea — —
250 14 0ea — —
500 26 0ea — —
1000 50 0ea — —
D Fergluvite with folic acid (17 Agprolin)
D Ferrania (1017 Pullin)
Ferrania (1500 MM&M)
cine film 8mm
reversal 25ft. — — 12 6
16mm 30metres — — 40 0
pancro film
35mm cassette
(36 exp.) — — 7 5
reload — — 4 5
roll film, 127,
120, 620 — — 3 9
D Ferraniacolor (1017 Pullin)
Ferraniacolor (1500 MM&M)
cine film 8mm
reversal 25ft. — — 29 7
16mm 30 metres — — 80 9
35mm film cassette
(36 exp.) — — 19 6
reload — — 16 6
(20 exp.) — — 14 0
reload — — 11 0
roll film 127 — — 10 0
120, 620 — — 10 6
Dia 28 film
35mm cassette
(36 exp.) — — 36 9
(20 exp.) — — 25 6
Rapid cassette — — 17 6
roll film 127 — — 18 6
120, 620 — — 22 0
cut sheets
5 x 4in 10 — — 87 6
Ferrocap (291 Consolidated)
capsules 20 5 3ea — —
200 45 0ea — —
Fields (462 Field)
French Flowers
D Cologne spray, dusting powder, perfume spray, shampoo
French Pink
D dusting powder, shampoo
French Moss
D Cologne spray, dusting powder, perfume spray, shampoo
D Fleches (726 Lancome)
D Fleches d'Or (726 Lancome) existing entries
Fleches d'Or (726 Lancome)
eaux parfumee 6531 — 40 0
6532 — 68 0
6533 — 84 0
perfume
gold-and-white decor
debutante 65129 — 45 0
handbag size 6519 — 45 0
¼oz 6518 — 52 6
½oz 6511 — 84 0
1oz 6512 — 135 0
2oz 6513 — 240 0
3½oz 6514 — 260 0
Frazone (731 Langford)
bath salts large — — 2 6
Fraicheur (Weil (960 ADP))
foam bath — — 30 0
Frescabel (726 Lancome)
cream 222 — — 27 6
223 — — 39 6
tube 223T — — 31 6
Frozoclone (365 Demuth)
(distributors
1054 R&A) 32 6 8 1½ 4 9
Frozolavender (365 Demuth)
(distributors
1054 R&A) 32 6 8 1½ 4 9
Furan (1515 CD)
tablets 50mgm 50 23 0ea — —
250 45 0ea — —
100mgm 50 43 0ea — —
250 88 9ea — —
Galloways (430 Eucryl)
cough syrup 16 10 4 2½ 2 4
25 8 6 5 3 6
lung syrup 15 0 3 9 2 0
23 4 5 10 3 2
Gem (365 Demuth) (distributors 1054 R&A)
dry shampoo 20 0 5 0 2 11
Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)
Idol-Eyes
cake eye
shadow compact — — 22 6
dual bias brush — — 17 6
Super-Clean — — 25 0
facial brush — — 21 0

Germoloids 104 BP)							
large		50 7		12 7½		6 6	
Gillette (514 Gillette)							
razor 5lim-Twist		35 1½		8 9		5 0	
Gnome (520 Gnome)							
projector							
Alphax							
Major	721	—		—		579 6	
Classic	746	—		—		289 6	D
Goya (532 Goya)							
deodorant							
spray puffer		27 6		6 10½		4 0	
Golden Girl							
beauty puff							
cocktail							
compact	98	30 11		7 6½		4 6	
perfume							
miniature	4	41 3		10 0¾		6 0	
stick Cologne	45	34 4		8 4½		5 0	
Gravergol (1441 Wallace) †s4B							
Haldrate (413 Lilly)							
tablets 1mgm							
Halina (1136 Silber) existing entries							
Halina (1136 Silber)							
cameras A.1		—		—		159 6	
case		—		—		39 5	
6-4		—		—		99 6	D
case		—		—		29 11	
35X		—		—		153 3	D
case		—		—		29 11	D
Paulette		—		—		179 6	
case		—		—		39 6	D
Rolls		—		—		119 6	
case		—		—		29 11	D
5implette F		—		—		99 6	
case		—		—		19 9	D
Viceroy		—		—		79 6	D
case (salpa)		—		—		18 0	
(canvas)		—		—		10 6	
Halinamat (1136 Silber)							D
projector 300		—		—		273 0	
Handjoy (485 Fulford)							
hand cleanser							D
dispenser		17 0		4 3		2 6	D
existing pack							D
Harriet Hubbard Ayer (852 Molyneux)							D
bronze							D
permanent	165	—		—		21 0	
Healthcrafts (584 H)							
Healthcrafts (29 Alfonal)							
Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)							
eyeliner pencil		—		—		10 6	
fashion brow		—		—		12 6	D
Hepastab (147 Boots)							D
forte vial	10 mils						
Heudeberts (794 MNF)							
Biscottes		11 3		—		1 3	
		27 0		—		3 0	
wholemeal rusks		11 3		—		1 3	
		27 0		—		3 0	
5lymbred large		25 6		—		2 10	
5lymbred small							
Hi-Glo (437 EW)							
hair spray	6oz	31 0		7 9		4 6	
Hosezene (625 Hosezene) sanitary towels							
cotton size 0		23 5		—		2 6	
1		25 9		—		2 9	
2		30 5		—		3 3	
3		38 6		—		4 0	
4		42 2		—		4 6	
5		46 10		—		5 0	
Huskolein (358 D&S)							
	20oz	120 0		36 0		18 0	
	26oz						
Huxley (491 GB)							
baby powder 3oz							
dusting powder 8oz & 16oz							D
witch hazel jelly 2oz							
Hydergine (1098 5andoz) †s4B							
Ilford (645 Ilford) cameras							
5prite 35		32 10ea		8 2½ea		57 6	
5prite 127 kit		21 5ea		5 4ea		37 6	
Iltovax (208 BW)							
vaccine (vet.)							
100 dose		18 9ea		—		25 0	
500 dose		86 3ea		—		115 0	
Jectofer (68 AH)							
ampoules							
100mgm × 2mils							
	100	245 11ea		—		—	
Jergens (1524 Chembro)							
Jergens (261 Christy)							
Johnsons (672 Johnson)							
baby gift new		234 10		47 3		32 6	
belladonna plaster							
12×5×7½in on red felt							
		16 9		4 2½		2 3½	
Joyeux Ete (726 Lancome) existing entries							
Joyeux Ete (726 Lancome)							
eau de centeur	8587	—		—		40 0	
soap	060	—		—		6 6	
talcum metal	590	—		—		12 3	
plastic	591	—		—		12 6	
Justso (1160 5olport)							
wrist straps		32 6		—		4 0	
Kerfoots (695 TK)							
pastilles							
Gees linctus							
BPC †		11 6		—		1 6	
glycerine of							
thymol		13 6		—		1 9	
menthol and							
eucalyptus		13 6		—		1 9	
Kerofil (695 TK)							
lozenges		28 17 0		4 3		2 6	
Kitien (1 Abbey)							D
Kitien (1407 Jaccaz)							
Kleenex (702 KC)							
kitchen towels		15 9		—		1 9	
Klik (563 Hampshire) aerosols							D
Klik (563 Hampshire)							
Fly killer							
aerosol	18oz	58 1		—		6 6	
Kodak (711 Kodak)							
electric 8 automatic							
camera		409 6ea		102 5ea		732 5	
Instamatic camera outfit							
chemicals		67 11ea		16 1ea		119 4	
D-163 developer							
	250cc	32 0		—		4 0	
	500cc	52 0		—		6 6	
	1gall	20 8ea		—		31 0	
anti-fog							
powder	1 litre	28 0		—		3 6	
D-76R							
replenisher	80oz	56 0		—		7 0	
cameras							
Brownie							
127 & outfit		—		—		—	
Cresta 3		—		—		—	
Autosnap							
with case		—		—		—	
Kodablitz							
flasholder	62712	—		—		—	
Kodalux L meter							
projectors		—		—		—	
500 model BX		—		—		—	
Kodaslide model							
2, 40, 50		—		—		—	
papers Bromide (5W)							
3 × 3	25	—		—		—	
Bromesko (DW)							
3½ × 4½	100	—		—		—	
5½ × 7½	100	—		—		—	
9½ × 11¾	50	—		—		—	
10 × 12	100	—		—		—	
12 × 15	100	—		—		—	
20 × 24	10	—		—		—	
Kopil (667 JCL)							
camera 111A							
cine	JK43	—		—		819 0	
Zoom 8EE							
	JK66	—		—		756 0	
Zoom 8EE	JK44	—		—		—	
pistol grip	JK38	—		—		—	
Kolynos (655 ICC)							
chlorophyll							
toothpaste		17 8		4 5		2 4	
super white dental							
cream		17 8		4 5		2 4	
		25 3		6 4		3 4	
Kuranol (1490 IAP5) †							
ointment	1oz	42 0		10 0		6 1	
suppositories	12	42 0		10 0		6 1	
	100	21 0ea		5 3ea		—	
Kute (1160 Solport)							
wrist straps		27 6		—		3 6	
Kwells (893 Nicholas) †							
original	10	22 6		—		2 6	
new quick	12	27 0		—		3 0	
Lactagol (720 Lactagol)							
tablets	60	28 5		7 1		3 9	
tablets	48						D
Lady Esquire (1481 LE) products							D
Lancelot's Specific (1336 WJ&C)							
	112	0		28 0		14 8	
Lancome (726 Lancome) existing entries							D
Lancome (726 Lancome)							
Abyssale	553T	—		—		39 6	
	533	—		—		47 6	
Albatre	123T	—		—		10 6	
	123	—		—		16 6	
anti-acne							
cream	182T	—		—		10 6	
	183T	—		—		19 6	
anti-acne							
lotion	180	—		—		27 6	
astringent	150	—		—		18 6	
	151	—		—		30 0	
beauty case							
"teenager"	4000	—		—		189 0	
"handbag"	4001	—		—		262 6	
"travelling"							
	4002	—		—		451 6	
cold cream	83T	—		—		11 3	
	83	—		—		13 3	
	84T	—		—		22 0	
	85	—		—		33 6	
cream for the							
legs	443T	—		—		44 6	
cream fortifiante							
	403	—		—		11 6	
cream emollient							
	404	—		—		11 6	
deodorant							
compact	6170	—		—		10 6	
Douceline	243	—		—		18 6	
eau de Cologne		—		—		27 6	
Effacil	208	—		—		17 6	
eye liner							
brush	971	—		—		10 6	
liquid plain	097	—		—		16 6	
irridescent							
	097N	—		—		16 6	
eye shadow,							
plain	091	—		—		11 6	
spangled	092	—		—		11 6	
irridescent	096	—		—		13 6	
stick	812	—		—		18 6	
eyebrow pencil case							
empty	1203	—		—		22 6	
refill	1204	—		—		8 6	
face-cleansing							
brush	3000	—		—		12 6	
Filtre 5olaire	204T	—		—		16 0	
Flatteuse	253	—		—		18 6	
Fluide	233	—		—		18 6	
fond de teint							
solaire mat	058T	—		—		18 6	
Fraicheur	293T	—		—		12 3	
	293	—		—		15 6	
	294T	—		—		23 6	
	295	—		—		39 6	
Galateis soap	632	—		—		14 6	
bath	633	—		—		22 6	
Grain-Fin	212T	—		—		13 6	
hair spray		—		—		17 6	
Hesperides	270	—		—		15 6	
	271	—		—		22 6	
Lancomatic							
mascara	203	—		—		18 6	
refill	207	—		—		12 6	
lavandes	8377	—		—		27 6	
Limpids	220	—		—		15 6	
lipstick							
"Brilliant"	800	—		—		10 0	
de luxe case	81	—		—		27 6	
lipstick							
"Neosatin"	809	—		—		10 6	
lipstick case							
"Fontainebleau"							
	2085E	—		—		57 6	
twin cartouche holder							
standard	810	—		—		9 6	
de luxe	2087E	—		—		27 3	
lipstick brush	1881	—		—		27 6	
liquefying cream Bien-Aise							
	283T	—		—		11 6	
	283	—		—		13 3	
	284T	—		—		22 3	
	285	—		—		33 0	
make-up base							
Disco teint	252	—		—		15 6	
Fond de							
Teint 5ouple	057	—		—		18 6	
Maquivit							
Magie plastic							
case	358	—		—		21 0	
de luxe case	354	—		—		42 0	
refill	356	—		—		10 6	
Conquete plastic							
case	258	—		—		21 0	
de luxe case	254	—		—		42 0	
refill	256	—		—		10 6	
mascara case							
with mirror	201	—		—		18 6	
refill	202	—		—		12 6	
Matisan	390	—		—		13 0	
milk gardenia	171	—		—		22 6	
	170	—		—		15 6	
nail enamel	401	—		—		10 6	
frosted	402	—		—		13 6	
base							
fixateur	406	—		—		10 6	
enamel							
remover	407	—		—		10 6	
Ombre Mat							
eyeshadow	093	—		—		14 6	
powder							
conquete	5053	—		—		13 6	
	5052	—		—		25 0	
protective foundation							
5plendeur	12T	—		—		10 9	
	12	—		—		15 6	
Harmonie	22T	—		—		10 9	
	22	—		—		15 6	
	23T	—		—		19 6	
Progres	72T	—		—		10 9	
	72	—		—		15 6	
	73T	—		—		19 6	
5ouplesse	102T	—		—		10 9	
	102	—		—		15 6	
	103T	—		—		19 6	
regenerative and dieting creams							
Nutrix	32T	—		—		12 6	
	33T	—		—		22 6	
	32	—		—		18 6	
	33	—		—		28 6	
	34T	—		—		42 0	
	35	—		—		79 6	
creme 9	92T	—		—		24 0	
	92	—		—		32 6	
5culpturale	132T	—		—		24 0	
	133	—		—		38 6	
Adieu-Rides	42T	—		—		18 6	
	42	—		—		27 6	
Empreinte de							
Beaute	142T	—		—		17 6	
	143T	—		—		27 6	
Juvenale	342	—		—		48 6	
rouge cream	095	—		—		13 3	
Sunsport	210	—		—		22 6	

tonic blue	160	—	—	14 6
	161	—	—	21 0
	165	—	—	39 6
plastic container	1605	—	—	15 6
Lanolin Gold (172 BMCL)				
lather shave cream		23 5	5 10	3 3
Lanoxin (208 BW)				
D tablets 0·0625mgm	100			
Lanoxin-PG (208 BW) †sl				
tablets	100	38 0	—	4 9
Lastonet (733 Lastonet)				
D Fast Aid spray bandage				
Lenium (97 Bayer)				
sachet		20 8 (3 doz)	5 2 (3 doz)	1 0
D existing sachet		—	—	—
Liga (760 Liga)				
low protein biscuits		20 0	—	2 3
Ligne Oceane (726 Lancome) creams				
Aphrodite No. 2		—	—	40 0
				47 6
Ariane No. 4		—	—	40 0
				47 6
Artemis No. 6		—	—	40 0
				47 6
Masque aux Algues		—	—	40 0
Neptune No. 5		—	—	40 0
				47 6
Neree No. 3		—	—	40 0
				47 6
Saphir No. 14 lotion		—	—	29 6
Topaze No. 18		—	—	29 6
Triton No. 1		—	—	40 0
				47 6
Lingraine (97 Bayer)†s4B				
Lil-lets (761 Lilia-White)				
regular	10	16 11	—	1 9
	20	31 0	—	3 3
super	10	19 10	—	2 0
	20	35 10	—	3 9
super plus	10	21 6	—	2 3
mixed	20	35 11	—	—
Locabiotol (1123 5LL) (distributors 1556 Farillon)				
Lomodex (1530 Fisons)				
solution	540 mils	40 0ea	—	—
Lusty's (781 Lusty)				
back and kidney herbs		17 0	4 3	2 6
bath cubes	(6)	26 0	6 6	3 6
D charcoal tablets	50			
charcoal tablets	60	12 0	—	1 4
chlorophyll tablets 5gr	100	17 6	4 4½	2 6
3gr	120	17 6	4 4½	2 6
D cigarette mixture				
constipation herbs		17 0	4 3	2 6
digestive tablets	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
Fullers earth cream		14 6	3 7½	2 0
D gold seal for cigarettes				
D mixture for pipe				
herbal ointment	1oz	12 6	3 1½	1 9
cigarette mixture de luxe		16 6	—	2 0
gold seal		21 6	—	2 6
pipe mixture	2oz	8 6	—	1 0
D	8oz			
gold seal		14 6	—	1 9
tablets, special	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
Indian Brandee	2oz	9 0	1 9	1 4
iodised vegetable salt celery pourer		12 0	1 0	1 6
	7oz	21 0	—	2 6
garlic pourer		12 0	1 0	1 6
kelp powder pure	4oz	16 6	4 1½	2 4
D	8oz			
	7oz	24 6	6 1½	3 6
malted tablets	1000	14 0	3 6	23 5
lecithin capsules	60	28 0	7 0	3 6
	120	52 0	13 0	6 6
lemon hand cream	tube	16 0	4 0	2 4
D natural herb tablets	50			
natural herb tablets	60	13 6	4 4½	1 11
nerve tablets	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
perfume, Indian Flowers, Eastern Poppies, Flor d'Orient		31 0	7 9	4 6
pilewort ointment	tube	19 6	4 10½	2 9
tablets	50	17 6	4 4½	2 6
raspberry leaf tablets	40	13 6	3 4½	1 11
tea		17 0	4 3	2 6
rheumatism herbs		17 0	4 3	2 6
seaweed tablets	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
and celery tablets	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
and sarsaparilla tablets	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
sleep inducing tablets	50	16 0	4 0	2 4
	150	35 0	8 9	5 0
slippery elm stomach tablets	50	7 0	1 9	1 0
senna pods Alexandrian	1oz	15 0	—	1 8
D vegetable salt	7oz			
D pourer				
witch hazel B.P.C.		15 0	—	1 10
Lyndiol (917 Organon) †s4B				
tablets	20	4 4ea	—	6 6
	5 x 20	19 4ea	—	29 0
Lyta Wheat (179 BDH) starch-reduced crispbread		30 3 (2 doz.)	—	1 8
Madeccol (117 BPL)				
powder puffer	2gm	7 4ea	1 10ea	12 10
D Magie (726 Lancome) existing entries				
Magie (726 Lancome)				
bath crystals	61601	—	—	17 6
dusting powder	61605	—	—	25 0
eaux parfumee	6141	—	—	50 0
	6142	—	—	84 0
	6143	—	—	140 0
perfume gold-and-white decor debutante	61129	—	—	45 0
handbag size	6119	—	—	45 0
⅛oz	6118	—	—	52 6
¼oz	6111	—	—	84 0
½oz	6112	—	—	135 0
1oz	6113	—	—	240 0
3½oz	6114	—	—	360 0
Baton de Magicien	61128G	—	—	55 6
mist	6151	—	—	18 0
	6152	—	—	33 0
perfume atomiser	6107	—	—	67 6
refill	6109	—	—	45 0
presentation de luxe Magie	61202	—	—	225 0
	61203	—	—	330 0
powder	6173	—	—	15 0
	6172	—	—	27 6
skin perfume atomiser	6197	—	—	115 6
refill	6198	—	—	63 0
soap	060	—	—	6 6
talc plastic	591	—	—	12 6
metal	590	—	—	12 3
Manicurette (1555 Corsectric) electric manicure set		34 8ea	8 8ea	63 0
D Marquise (513 G&C) existing entries				
Marquise (513 G&C) combs steel	C100	27 10	5 7	—
	C101	26 3	5 3	—
	C102	27 6	5 6	—
	C103	30 0	6 0	—
	C104	28 5	5 8	—
	C105	30 0	6 0	—
	C106	30 0	6 0	—
	C107	32 10	6 7	—
	C108	34 0	6 4½	—
	C109	27 10	5 7	—
	C110	27 10	5 7	—
	C112	31 3	6 3	—
	C114	34 0	6 4½	—
	C115	26 11	5 5	—
	C116	32 10	6 7	—
	C117	43 5	8 8	—
	C118	43 5	8 8	—
	C119	90 0	18 0	—
	C122	45 0	9 0	—
	C123	45 0	9 0	—
decorated nets	58,60,62	18 0	1 8	—
human hair nets bun ordinary shades	02	37 6 gross	3 6 gross	—
white and grey		75 0 gross	7 0 gross	—
human hair cap ordinary shades	15,2D,35,4D,55,6D	37 6 gross	3 6 gross	—
white and grey		75 0 gross	7 0 gross	—
nylon 10in	50C,50D	32 0 gross	3 0 gross	—
	122C,122D	31 6 gross	2 0 gross	—
	51C,51D	30 9 gross	2 10½ gross	—
setting and slumber	29C,29D,88C,88D	40 0 gross	3 9 gross	—
	99D	66 8 gross	6 3 gross	—
silk 10in	28C,28D	33 4 gross	3 1½ gross	—
triangular art silk	2258	16 6	1 8	—
nylon		23 6	2 2	—
fine nylon	85	23 6	2 2	—
Mazda (12 AEI) flash bulbs capless No. 1	clear	—	—	9
D Mecablitz (1136 5ilber) existing entries				
Mecablitz (1136 5ilber) flashgun	111	—	—	231 2
	115	—	—	445 5
	116	—	—	322 2
	117	—	—	380 8
	118	—	—	464 8
	502 with 6 volt acc. N/C	—	—	1171 3
	wet	—	—	988 2
Mecamains (1136 5ilber) flashgun		—	—	397 9
Mecatwin (1136 5ilber) flashgun	502	—	—	394 9
D	500			
Medihaler Ergotamine (1061 Riker) †s4B				
Mellavax (208 BW) VPO vaccine (vet.)	5 dose	20 7½ea	—	27 6
	25 dose	87 6ea	—	116 8
Mercury (667 JCL) A.G. flash unit	JN34	—	—	68 6
Merthiolate (413 Lilly)				
D suppositories (vaginal)				
Methergin (1098 5andoz) †s4B				
Microfolex (1091 Rybar) tablets	100	7 0ea	—	—
	500	23 10ea	—	—
Migril (208 BW) †s4B				
Minamino (291 Consolidated) compound	100mils	6 0ea	—	—
Miners (876 MP) lipstick		18 10	4 8½	2 9
Minette (667 JCL)				
D slide viewer	JE6			
Mini Rex (1136 Silber)				
D exposure meter II				
Minolta (667 JCL) cameras Autocord Cd5	JM181	—	—	1428 6
case	JM182	—	—	97 11
Rapid 24	JM186	—	—	808 6
case	JM187	—	—	71 6
Repo 5 with case	JM165	—	—	787 11
viewer auto	JM104	—	—	86 6
D camera ER	JM1			
D projector 44	JM60			
D viewer 16	JM46			
Miochol (451 F&J) eye solution "Univials"	2cc	21 0ea	—	—
D Misty (1092 Saga) existing entries				
Misty (1092 Saga) creme rinse sachet		43 7 (1 gross)	10 11 (1 gross)	6
cuticle remover		10 4	2 7	1 5
hair spray sachet	M.5	7 3	1 10	1 0
	M.4	12 8	3 2	1 9
aerosol	6oz	32 8	8 2	4 6
	8oz	41 10	10 5	5 9
	16oz	53 4	13 4	7 6
crystal clear sachet		12 8	3 2	1 9
aerosol	6oz	32 8	8 2	4 6
	8oz	41 10	10 5	5 9
	16oz	53 4	13 4	7 6
New Yorker aerosol	6oz	25 6	6 5	3 6
	16oz	43 0	10 9	5 11
home perm		49 1	12 3	6 9
instant nail dry aerosol	6oz	32 8	8 2	4 6
Mani-Cure		34 6	8 7	4 9
polish remover		10 4	2 7	1 5
Quick Set		35 9	8 11	4 11
setting lotion		20 7	5 2	2 10
shampoo's lanolin, lemon tonic, medicated sachet		29 1 (1 gross)	7 3 (1 gross)	4
bottle		20 7	5 2	2 10

lacquer removing
sachet 43 7 (1 gross) 10 11 (1 gross) 6
Step Up 18 2 4 7 2 6
Moorland (234 Cartwright)
indigestion
biscuits 6oz 2S 0 — 2 9
Mu-Cron (657 IL) tablets †s7
Mucinum (1336 WJ&C)
tablets 52 0 13 0 6 10
Multi-Rex (1136 Silber)
exposure meter
and case — — 338 0
Naclex (518 Glaxo)
tablets 50mgm 25
25mgm 25
Neo-Femergin (1098 Sandoz) †s4B
Neo-Naclex (518 Glaxo)
tablets 2·5mgm 25
5mgm 25
Nestle (451 F&J)
Natural Net 16oz 65 4 16 4 9 6
Neutradonna (187 8S) †s7
powder 25gm 19 0 — 2 4
100gm 55 0 — 6 11
tablets 60 53 0 — 6 8
Neutradonna Sed (187 B5) †s1s4a
tablets 60 56 0 — 7 0
Nikini (1073 Robinson)
sanitary garment
pink 66 0 6 7 7 11
pads 15 0 — 1 8
Nipole (667 JCL)
tripods
Nivea (1164 55L)
creme tube 364 14 4 3 6 2 1
jar 384 48 0 11 9 7 0
366 36 0 8 10 5 3
family pack 370a 89 1 21 10 13 0
shaving cream 280 19 11 4 10 2 11
No-Met (1414 Strange)
hair wavers
and curlers 13 4 3 4 2 0
Nori (1407 Jaccaz)
midget travelling
douche 28 0ea — 42 0
Nurse Harvey's (578 Harvey)
gripe mixture 21 0 5 3 2 10
all retail prices should be bold type.
Oil of the Night (358 D&S)
(home) 20oz 116 4 34 0 17 0
(vet.) 20oz 116 4 34 0 17 0
3oz & 26oz
Olbas (65 Ashley)
oil 108 0 20 0 12 0
pocket inhaler 66 0 12 0 7 0
Old Spice (1131 Shulton)
aerosol
deodorant 3872 62 0 15 1 9 6
hair cream
tube 3042 31 0 7 7 4 9
Opas (1335 Wigglesworth)
powder 8 3 1 11 1 4
14 3 3 4 2 3
24 0 5 6 3 6
tablets 10 0 2 4 1 6
16 9 3 10 2 6
24 6 5 7 3 9
Orgraine (917 Organon) †s4B
Oxymycin (1515 CD) T5
syrup 2oz 6 9ea — —
16oz 52 0ea — —
tablets/
capsules 100 104 6ea — —
250 259 0ea — —
500 515 0ea — —
1000 1020 0ea — —
al (667 JCL)
camera M4 JBI
anok (142 8ML)
tablets 18 18 0 — 2 3
12 — — —
arpanit (501 Geigy)
tablets†
forte†s4B
enicillin-V (1490 IAPS) T5
Comprimettes 125mgm
100 24 6ea — —
200 47 6ea — —
500 116 6ea — —
250mgm 50 25 0ea — —
100 48 6ea — —
250 117 6ea — —
enti (1136 Silber) existing entries
enti (1136 Silber)
camera I — — 159 6
II auto — — 239 6
case — — 19 9
ersonality (31 AP (distributors 10S4 R&A))
turtle oil bath
soap 17 8 4 5 2 6
toilet 10 8 2 8 1 6
inaud (984 Pinaud) (distributors 451 F&J)
lipstick slimline 37 8 9 5 5 6
omp (365 Demuth (distributor 1054 R&A))
onderax (1123 SLL)
(distributors 785 Macarthy)
(distributors 1156 Farillon)

Portia (1160 Solport)
actinotherapy goggles
child 16 0 — 2 0
adult 20 0 — 2 6
pumice stone 6 0 1 6 10½
sponge bag
plastic 12 0 3 0 1 9
Portyn (938 PD)
Templets 1S 60 0 — 7 6
100 30 8ea — 46 0
Prakti (1136 Silber)
camera 35mm — — 644 7
case — — 63 0
D Praktica (1136 Silber) existing entries
Praktica (1136 Silber)
camera VF
body only — — 624 2
VF8
body only — — 773 5
case — — 79 6
Predsol (518 Glaxo)
D injection 1 mil & 6 × 1 mil
Preparation "H" (655 ICC)
ointment 34 0 8 6 4 6
Procol (835 M&J) †
5pansule capsules
8 40 6 — 5 0
Prominal (97 Bayer) †s1s4a
tablets gr ½ 100 38 0 — 4 9
gr 1 100 50 0 — 6 3
gr 3 100 108 0 — 13 6
D Propamindine (971 P5M8) ophthalmic solution
Pyrex (1508 Jobling)
baby set 118 0 17 0 15 4
feeding bottle 4oz 15 4 — 1 11
8oz 17 4 — 2 2
D measuring jug ½pt 41 3 4 0 5 6
1pt S4 9 5 0 7 3
Quickies (4S1 F&J)
8aby Quick
cream pads 22 4 5 7 3 3
Rapitard (436 Evans) †s7
insulin 40 units/mil
10 mils 61 6 — 6 10
80 units/mil
10 mils 117 0 — 13 0
D Red Star (177 8DS)
Regula (980 Photopia)
camera Rapid
SE R61 — — 439 9
flash unit
variant L R21 — — 303 9
D camera L.K.8. R24 — — —
Olymatic I&III — — —
5print 5 R19 — — —
Sprinty II R20 — — —
D flashgun
variant S R29 — — —
D Resinol (1101 Sangers) all products
Reudel (655 ICC)
bath salts 18 11 4 9 2 6
Revlon (1052 Revlon)
Fingertip Tan
cream 37 0 9 3 5 6
translucent 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
frosted 50 6 12 7½ 7 6
gold frosted 57 3 14 3 8 6
Rheumalene (781 Lusty)
balm 21 0 S 3 3 0
Robinade (285 Colman)
D sachets
Robinson's (285 Colman)
D lemon barley crystals 4oz
low calorie
drinks 26oz 25 0 3 9 3 0
Rosedale (261 Christy)
bubble bath
family pack 25 0 6 3 3 6
shampoo 25 0 6 3 3 6
Rub-A-Dub (1160 Solport)
loofah and
turco gloves 34 0 — 4 3
loofah and
turco straps 56 0 14 0 8 3
loofah straps 75 0 18 9 11 0
Rubis Pompadour (1407 Jaccaz)
nail-polishing
stone 50 0 12 6 7 6
Salter (1095 Salter)
baby scales 50DP — — 122 6
508 — — 114 6
dietary scales 18D — — 16 6
33D — — 55 0
weighing machines
Windsor 203 — — 157 7
Salvelox (1327 WLL) (distributors 1524 Chembro)
Sanella (810Maw) sanitary towels
No. 0 150·03 19 S — 2 0
No. 1 150·00 21 8 — 2 3
No. 2 150·01 23 9 — 2 8
soluble 19 6 — 2 0
Schick (1115 5I) electric shavers
cordless 210GE 189 11ea 46 3ea 299 6
ladies Crown
Jewel M100 77 8ea 18 11ea 126 0
Magna
Power 205DE 101 2ea 24 8ea 159 6
Superspeed
s/v. 201DE 126 6ea 30 10ea 199 6
t/v. 201DGE 139 3ea 33 11ea 219 6

vibro-
masseur 761 60 8ea 15 9ea 105 0
Sea Witch (509 Gibbs)
hair colourant 34 1 8 6½ 4 11
Seneschal (1124 Sen M)
corn planes 22 6 5 7½ 3 1
Sernylan Parenteral (938 PD) †s1s4A
Serpatonil (252 CI8A)
D tablets 25
Set de Pantene (261 Christy)
hair spray 68 0 17 0 9 11
Silcot (786 MacDonald)
sanitary briefs
chic ex. large 66 4 6 7½ 7 11
Silsan (786 MacDonald) sanitary towels
size 1 6 10 11 — 1 2
12 21 0 — 2 3
2 12 24 11 — 2 8
Slacks (781 Lusty)
rheumatism
tablets 50 16 0 4 0 2 4
Solene (625 Hosezene) sanitary towels
soluble 1 21 1 — 2 3
2 23 5 — 2 6
Sorosil (878 Napp) ointment †
Stal-Kosal (1336 WJ&C)
powder 100gm 84 0 21 0 11 3
tablets 60 84 0 21 0 11 3
Sunsilk (509 Gibbs) shampoo
cream magnum 29 1 7 3½ 3 11
tonic magnum 29 1 7 3½ 3 11
Supersoft (563 Hampshire)
bubble bath 2 6 7½ 4
hair spray No. 3 33 6 8 4½ 4 6
shampoo 2 6 7½ 4
D talcum
Surfathesin (413 Lilly)
D compound cream
Symbron (1091 Rybar)
antispasmodic
mixture 4oz 30 0 7 6 4 4½
Syntometrine (1098 Sandoz) †s48
Tabloid (208 BW)
quinidine sulphate
0·2gm 100 14 8ea — 22 0
Taoryl (S01 Geigy) †s48
Thiodril (117 BPL)
nasal spray 48 0 12 0 7 0
D Tin-Ox (107 BH&L) tablets
Tiodine (1490 IAP5) †
pills 250 22 0ea 5 6ea —
Traka (1490 IAPS) †
lozenges 12 15 0 4 0 2 3
100 S4 0 13 6 —
1000 37 0ea 9 3ea —
syrup 80oz 52 6ea 13 1ea —
D Tresor (726 Lancome) existing entries
Tresor (726 Lancome)
eaux
parfumee 6241 — — 50 0
6242 — — 84 0
6243 — — 140 0
perfume presentation
de luxe
diamond 62202 — — 335 0
62203 — — 435 0
gold-and-white decor
debutante 62129 — — 45 0
handbag
size 6219 — — 45 0
⅛oz 6218 — — 52 6
¼oz 6211 — — 84 0
1oz 6212 — — 135 0
2oz 6213 — — 240 0
3½oz 6214 — — 360 0
soap 060 — — 6 6
talc plastic 591 — — 12 6
metal 590 — — 12 3
D Tube-o-Dents (177 8DS)
Urolucosil (1310 WW)
D tablets 25
Uromide (291 Consolidated) †s48
tablets 25 7 1ea 1 9¼ea —
Utella (1414 Strange)
hair wavers
and curlers 13 4 3 4 2 0
Valium (1704 Roche)
syrup 2mgm/5mls
Vaseline (2S6 CPL)
hair cream jar 29 1 7 3 2 6
(2 doz) (2 doz)
jar 43 8 10 11 3 0
(2 doz) (2 doz)
dispenser refill 32 9 8 2 4 0
hair tonic 36 5 9 1 2 6
(2 doz) (2 doz)
27 4 6 10 3 9
petroleum jelly
yellow jar 18 9 4 8 2 6
white 20 8 5 2 2 9
37 6 9 4½ 5 0
shampoo cream
sachet 16 5 4 2 9
medicated sachet 16 5 4 2 9
Vastarel (1123 5LL)
D (distributors 785 Macarthy)
(distributors 1556 Farillon)
Vetaplasme Langlebert (1336 WJ&C)
66 0 16 6 9 8

	V-Cil-K (413 Lilly) TS				
	Pedipacs 125mgm sachet				
	12	4 4ea	—	6	6
	144	50 0ea	—	75	60
D	Vibrona (466 FF)				
	Vibrona (400 JD&B)				
	tonic wine 10oz	79 0	—	8	6
	20oz	144 3	—	15	6
D	Victory (177 BDS)				
	Vinolia (509 Gibbs)				
	baby soap	9 1	2 3½	1	1
	soap toilet	9 1	2 3½	1	1
	bath	13 11	3 6	1	8
	Wander (1303 Wander)				
	diabetic canned				
	fruits 8oz	18 0	—	2	0
	Watalux (980 Photopia)				
	flash unit W1S	—	—	36	11
	X2 W63	—	—	58	6
	Watersprite (1160 Solport)				
	face cloth G296	17 6	—	2	3
	G295	18 0	—	2	3
	G300E	18 6	—	2	3
	Wellcome (208 BW)				
	fowl pest vaccine				
	50mils	63 0	—	7	0
	250mils	2S 6ea	—	34	0
	500mils	49 6ea	—	66	0
	Wonder Set (1531 WS)				
	large	40 6	9 7½	5	6
D	old size				
	Yalcs (7S2 Lenton)				
	support socks				
	for men pr.	12 6ea	—	18	9
	Springtime support hose				
	seamed or				
	seamless pr.	19 8ea	—	29	6

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

29 Alfonal = **Alfonal, Ltd.**, Church Road, Worcester Park, Surrey. Derwent 3877.
135 TB=**Thomas Blake & Co.** 20 Blatchford Close, Horsham, Sussex.
176 BCLO=**British Cod Liver Oils (Hull and Grimsby), Ltd.**, Marfleet, Hull, Yorks. Hull 75234
400 JD&B=**Jules Duval & Beaujoys, Ltd.**, Great Wes Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Isleworth 8224.
451 F&J=**Fassett, & Johnson, Ltd.**, Oxford Works Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26. Beckenhar S007.
748 L&F=**Lehn & Fink Products, Ltd.**, 21 Condui Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 7397.
817 MPS=**Mayfair Photographic Supplies (London) Ltd.**, Kildare Close, Ruislip, Middlesex. Pinner 8856
843 ML=**Miles laboratories, Ltd.**, Stoke Court, Stok Poges, Bucks. Farnham Common 2151.
887 New Era=**New Era Laboratories, Ltd.**, 87 Saffro Hill, London, E.C.1. Chancery 1481.
1500 MM&M=**Minnesota Mining & Manufacturin Co., Ltd.**, 3M House, Wigmore Street, London, W.1 Hunter 5522.
1553 Contactasol=**Contactasol, Ltd.**, 70 Wigmor Street, London, W.1. Hunter 4861.
1554 AC&S=**Alexander Carus & Sons, Ltd.** Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs., Darwen 1383.
1555 Corsectric=**Corsectric, Ltd.**, 6 Cadogan Lane London, S.W.1. Belgravia 8306.
1556 Farillon=**Farillon, Ltd.**, Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, Essex. Romford 46021.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/**2s 3d.** A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

	12 Bore (976 PS & T)				
•	deodorant spray	51 9	12 11	7	6
•	hair cream	51 9	12 11	7	6
•	liquid shampoo	51 9	12 11	7	6
•	shaving lather	51 9	12 11	7	6
D	Anaesthetic ether (394 DF)				
A	**Andrex** (153 B5C)				
	toilet tissue		—	—	
	single	34 5 (3 doz)			
	double	32 0 (1½ doz)	—	—	
C	**Birleys** (131 Birleys)				
	antacid powder	16 0	4 0	2	2
		34 8	8 8	4	9
	tablets	16 0	4 0	2	2
A	**Bravo** (153 B5C)				
	toilet roll	27 8 (6 doz)	—	—	
	Bronnley (194 Bronnley)				
•	pre-make-up				
	soap (3)			6	0
D	Carezza Sauze (317 CS) entire entry				
•	**Carlton** (228 Carlton)				
	suspension NK 4oz	87 0	—	—	
	16oz	26 6ea	—	—	
A	**Cebeviton** (179 BDH)				
	tonic 5oz	6 8½ea	1 8ea	11	9
	Celtex (1164 SSL)				
•	sanitary pants				
	"Slimline"	37 4	3 9	4	11
D	Chloroform (394 DF) all sizes				
D	Clipper-Safe (254 WHC)				
•	**Clippa-Safe** (273 Clippa-Safe)				
	Dentyrbleach (907 Oakes)				
D	6oz				
•	7oz	15 9	4 0	2	6
A	**Dreamland** (1501 DEA)				
	overblanket				
	single O5	—	—	252	0
	dual double OD	—	—	378	0
•	**Enterosan** (1558 MCL)				
	tablets 16	40 0	—	5	0
	500	60 0ea	—	—	
D	Ethyl chloride (394 DF) all sizes				
	Famel (690 Keldon)				
•	pastilles children's	17 0	4 3	2	3
D	Feu Rouge (317 C5) entire entry				
A	**Fli-Flap** (Cadoricin)(386 Douek)				
	shampoo sachet	7 4	1 10	1	1
	single bottle	31 0	7 9	4	6
	double bottle	48 0	12 0	7	0
	tube	31 0	7 9	4	6
D	Fumite (1296 Waeco)				
•	Fumite (1557 PWL)				
D	Hæmamol (394 DF)				
	Helena Rubinstein (596 HR)				
•	"Conceal"	—	—	12	6
•	"Headliner"	—	—	10	6
•	"Skin-Dew"	—	—	9	6
D	Heudebert's (794 MNF)				
•	**Heudebert's** (115 Bengue)				
A	Biscottes 12 slices	11 3	—	1	3
	36 slices	27 0	—	3	0
•	Slymbred 36 slices	25 6	—	2	10
•	starch reduced				
	36 slices	25 6	—	2	10
A	wholemeal rusks				
	12 slices	11 3	—	1	3
	36 slices	27 0	—	3	0

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction

D	Joli Mai Sauze (317 CS) entire entry				
A	**Louis Philippe** (386 Douek)				
	beauty treatment				
	make-up	75 0	18 9	11	0
	lipstick case				
	empty	39 0	9 9	5	9
	refill	62 0	15 6	8	6
R	**M&M** (1451 BDH)				
	tulle 3¾ × 3¾ 36	9 9½	—	14	9
	Maws (810 Maw)				
	feeders				
A	pyrex comp.				
	8oz 302.00	23 1	—	2	10
A	4oz 302.11	21 1	—	2	7
A	spare 8oz 303.01	17 4	—	2	2
•	polycarbonate				
	8oz 303.22	28 0	—	3	6
	Memoire Cherie (60 Arden)				
•	roll on deodorant				
	792·00	—	—	9	6
A	**Morr-Mel** (179 BDH)				
	ointment 1oz	35 0	8 9	5	0
•	**Neulactil** (971 PSMB) †s4b				
	solution for				
	injection 1 mil				
	10	12 6ea	3 1½ea	22	10½
	syrup 2.5 mgm				
	/5 mils 125 mils	4 8ea	1 2ea	8	2
	forte 10 mgm				
	/5 mils 125 mils	12 6ea	3 1½ea	22	10½
	tablets 2·5 mgm				
	50	5 0ea	1 3ea	8	9
	500	43 4ea	10 10ea	75	10
	10 mgm 50	13 4ea	3 4ea	23	4
	500	116 8ea	29 2ea	204	2
•	**Paracodol** (1530 Fisons)†				
	tablets 100	14 6ea			
A	**Pedelene** (974 Pedelene)				
	antiseptic				
	solvent	16 8	4 4	2	6
A	**Petal** (153 B5C)				
	toilet tissue 2 roll	22 5 (1½ doz)	—	—	
A	**Phenoda** (179 BDH)				
	solution 5oz	18 6	4 7½	2	9
	10oz	27 9	6 11¼	4	0
A	**Plaisir** (Raphael) (386 Douek)				
	bath oil	64 0	16 0	9	6
	1oz	16 4ea	4 1ea	30	0
	eau de toilette 1oz	11 4ea	2 10ea	21	0
	2oz	19 6ea	4 10½ea	36	0
	4oz	33 6ea	8 4½ea	63	0
	atomiser	27 0ea	6 9ea	50	0
	perfume ⅛oz	10 6ea	2 7½ea	19	6
	¼oz	19 0ea	4 9ea	35	0
	atomiser ⅛oz	28 6ea	7 1½ea	52	6
	refill	20 8ea	5 2ea	38	0
	de luxe ½oz	41 0ea	10 3ea	75	0
	1oz	62 6ea	15 7½ea	115	0
	2oz	114 0ea	28 6ea	210	0
	soap toilet (3)	15 2ea	3 9½ea	27	0
	Plisson (386 Douek)				
D	all shaving brushes				
D	Prestige (317 C5) entire entry				
A	**Raphael** (386 Douek)				
	Cologne				
	for men 2oz	13 8ea	3 5ea	25	0
	4oz	24 0ea	6 0ea	43	0
	8oz	40 6ea	10 1½ea	75	0
	Red Roses (1355 Yardley)				
•	cologne 1185	81 0	20 3	11	10
A	**Replique** (Raphael) (386 Douek)				
	bath oil	64 0	16 0	9	6
	1oz	16 4ea	4 1ea	30	0
	eau de toilette 1oz	10 4ea	2 7ea	19	0
	2oz	18 2ea	4 7ea	33	6
	4oz	31 0ea	7 9ea	57	6
	atomiser 3oz	24 1ea	6 1½ea	45	0
	combination set	26 0ea	6 6ea	48	0
	perfume				
	atomiser ⅛oz	22 8ea	5 8ea	42	0
	refill	15 8ea	3 11ea	29	0
	bottle ¼oz	8 9ea	2 2½ea	16	0
	½oz	14 6ea	3 7½ea	27	0
	¾oz	28 8ea	7 2ea	52	6
	pine cone ¾oz	20 4ea	5 1ea	37	6
	de luxe ½oz	33 0ea	8 3ea	60	0
	1oz	50 0ea	12 6ea	92	6
	2oz	87 0ea	21 9ea	160	0

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CHEMISTS' STOCKTAKERS

184 STRAND LONDON WC2. TEMPLE BAR 9212/3

	soap toilet	(3)	15	2ea	3	9½ea	27	0	
	talc		10	0ea	2	6ea	17	6	
	etzocreme (867 DuM)								
		tube	14	0ea	3	6ea	25	0	
		jar	19	0ea	4	9ea	35	0	
		jar	28	9½ea	7	2½ea	55	0	
	icils (386 Douek)								
	Cils Demasqu		40	0	10	0	6	0	
	eyebrow pencil		13	6	3	4½	2	3	
	eye liner								
	liquid		54	0	13	6	8	0	
	eye shadow								
	stick		44	0	11	0	6	6	
	lip out-liner		18	0	4	6	2	9	
	mascara								
	complete		40	0	10	0	6	0	
	refill		27	0	6	9	4	0	
	miniature		20	0	5	0	3	0	
	8ross-matic		65	0	16	3	9	6	
	eyelash grower								
	abrina (Utermohlen) (386 Douek)								
	cotton wool								
	bags	15 gm	7	3	—		11		
		36 gm	12	0	—		1	6	
		75 gm	21	6	—		2	9	
		110 gm	30	0	—		3	9	
	amaritan (153 BSC)								
	toilet roll		36	7	—		—		
			(6 doz)						
	auze (317 CS) entire entry								
	cotties (153 8SC)								
	facial tissue								
D		12 two ply							
D		king size							
A	man's size		49	10	—		—		
			(2 doz)						
A	Sidros (621 Horlicks)								
	tablets	100	54	0	—		6	9	
		1000	29	6ea	—		44	3	
R	Spratts (1175 5PL)								
	meat	handy	41	5	—		1	1	
			(4 doz)						
		large	37	6	—		1	11½	
			(2 doz)						
		kennel	52	6	—		5	6	
•	Tonic Sweets (1559 TS)								
	(distributors 436 Evans)								
	barley fruits, barley sugars, butter pieces, malted milk, milk toffees, mint & butters		10	10¼	1	4¾	1	3	
	blackcurrant sticks		15	10	2	2	4		
			(6 doz)		(6 doz)				
R	Topdog (1175 5PL)								
		handy	36	8	—		11½		
			(4 doz)						
		large	32	8	—		1	8½	
			(2 doz)						
A	Towle's (179 BDH)								
	chlorodyne	½oz	13	9	3	5¼	2	0	
		1½oz	29	3	7	3¾	4	3	
A	Uneeda (844 M)								
	headache powders		8	14	6	3	7½	2	0
			32	52	0	13	0		3
			72	118	0	29	6		3

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

273 Clippa-Safe = **Clippa-Safe (Hygienic Safety Harness), Ltd.**, Lanthwaite Road, Clifton, Nottingham. Nottingham 211899.

360 Deakin = **G. Deakin & Hughes, Ltd.**, 31 Somerset Street, Abertillery, Mon. Abertillery 2212.

386 Douek = **E. M. Douek & Co., Ltd.**, 18 Baker Street, London, W.1. Welbeck 1309.

872 Murray = **A. J. Murray & Co.**, 57 Gilmour Street, Eaglesham, Glasgow. Eaglesham 419.

1199 Sunbeam = **Sunbeam Electric, Ltd.**, Radnor House, London Road, London 5.W.16. Pollards 8671.

1549 Matthews = **Matthews Laboratories, Ltd.**, Glansevern Hall, Berriew, Montgomerys. Berriew 205.

1557 PWL = **Pains-Wessex, Ltd.**, High Port, Salisbury, Wilts. Middle Woodford 282.

1558 MCL = **Mayfair Chemicals Ltd.**, 40 Shepherd Street, London, W.1. Grosvenor 3184.

1559 TS = **Tonic Sweets**, The Toffery Laburnum Avenue, Whitley Bay. Whitley Bay 20927.

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